

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S TOUR THROUGH NEW ENGLAND

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Copyright, 1902, by Judge Company, No. 110 Fifth Avenue

Vol. XCV. No. 2453

New York, September 11, 1902

Price 10 Cents



ONE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S RECREATIONS AT OYSTER BAY.

LIKE GLADSTONE, THE FAMOUS ENGLISH STATESMAN, OUR STURDY PRESIDENT FINDS RELAXATION IN TREE-FELLING AT HIS SUMMER HOME ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.—Copyright, 1902, by James Burton.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

Vol. XCV. No. 2453. September 11, 1902.

PUBLISHED BY THE JUDGE COMPANY, JUDGE BUILDING
NO. 110 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

WESTERN OFFICE
828-829 MARQUETTE BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

EUROPEAN SALES-AGENTS: The International News Company, Bream's
Building, Chancery Lane, E. C., London, England; Saarbach's
News Exchange, Mainz, Germany; Brentano's, Paris, France.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Terms: \$4.00 per year; \$2.00 for six months
Foreign Countries in Postal Union, \$5.00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, and in Hawaii,
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Mexico. Subscriptions payable in advance by draft on New York, or by
express or postal order, not by local checks, which, under present banking
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Thursday, September 11, 1902

The Peril of the Party.

IS THE incredible fatuity of the Democracy to be imitated by the Republican party? After the Democracy had tried a free-silver candidate and platform, in 1896, and been defeated, it was thought to be preposterous that four years later, in 1900, it would be so foolish as to go before the people with the same rejected platform and the same defeated candidate. But it did, though no sensible Democratic leader, unless he had a political axe to grind, believed that a new trial of the old experiment would lead to anything but a repetition of the old failure. It was not only a failure, it was a disaster, the worst the Democratic party had sustained since the ridiculous Greeley campaign. But political parties, like individuals, have their moods and fancies, their whims and idiosyncrasies, their successes and failures.

The country is prosperous. Out of the slough of despond of 1893 the protective tariff has raised our industries to the highest plane of success. The tariff may be, in some minor respects, inequitable and uneven, but on the whole it has wrought a good work, met public expectations, and fulfilled the predictions of its advocates. To agitate its revision at this juncture, when there is no urgent demand for it, and little need of it, would be to strike a heavy blow at all the manufacturing industries which have adjusted themselves to existing legislative conditions. It would mean an upset of capital and labor. For years the Democratic party has clamored for tariff revision all along the line, and free trade in certain directions. The working masses, representing both labor and capital, have been satisfied with things as they are, and the call for tariff reform has had no attractions for them.

Now the growing antagonism to the trusts, in part invited by the utter selfishness of some of our great speculative industrial combinations, has been greedily seized upon by Democratic leaders, to strengthen their demand for tariff revision. They are denouncing the tariff as the "mother of trusts," on the ground that it fosters monopolies. It is useless to conceal the obvious fact that this new Democratic war-cry is attracting a good deal of attention among the voting masses. Distrustful, as the latter are, of the Democratic party, they hesitate to follow its leadership in a national campaign, for they remember the story of the recent past. Is it not most unfortunate, therefore, that a great Republican State like Iowa bolsters up the Democratic contention by a declaration in favor of "any modification of the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly?"

When has the protective tariff ever sheltered a monopoly? When before has any Republican ever conceded that there was a possibility of such a thing? A party principle cannot mean one thing to-day and another to-morrow. The Republican party has upheld the policy of protection on the ground that it was necessary to give American workmen living wages and decent support. It has believed in taxing goods manufactured in competition with our own by cheap foreign labor in other lands. It has legislated both to keep out pauper labor and, to an extent at least, the products of that labor. The Republican party believes that a well-paid, well-nourished and properly educated citizen is essential to the well-being of the nation and to the development of its prosperity and glory. The Democratic party has labored to prove that protection gives no material advantage to labor, but that it bestows its favor upon capital, and fosters monopolies and trusts.

The folly of the declaration of the Iowa Republicans on this subject must therefore be obvious; and it is difficult to understand how the Secretary of the Treasury, even though his home be in Iowa, could, in his recent speech at Morrisville, Vt., say that this feature of the Iowa platform deserved approval. In the same speech Secretary Shaw repeatedly denied the Democratic declaration that "the tariff is the mother of trusts," and pointed out that if the demand for the abolition of the tariff on cattle and meat were granted, the result would be injurious not to the packers or the so-called "meat trust," but to the farmers and all the meat-producers of the United States. Holding to this view, how could Secretary Shaw, by any stretch of liberality, indorse the direct intimation of the Iowa platform that the tariff schedules shelter monopolies? And how does any refinement of expression justify Secretary

Shaw's amazing confirmation of the objectionable clause in his State platform, when he says, as he did in his recent speech, "The protective tariff is the parent of conditions that make it profitable for capital to combine, and congenial for labor to organize." Does he reconcile this with his repeated statements that protection is not the parent of trusts? We fear the public do not. There are times when, even for Cabinet officers and State conventions, silence is golden.

The Republican party cannot have two voices on this question, one for Iowa and the West, and the other for New York, Pennsylvania, New England, and the East. It is not pleasant to find a Republican candidate for Congress in a Minnesota district proclaiming on the stump that he is in favor of free lumber, an Iowa Republican State convention squinting at the notion that the tariff protects monopolies, and the Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee undermining the foundations of protection on the ground that "it does not sufficiently protect the consumer."

Secretary Shaw is in error when he says that the tariff revision platform of Iowa has been criticised by Republicans. We all believe with the Republicans of Iowa, in "such changes in the tariff, from time to time, as become advisable through the progress of our industries and their changing relations to the commerce of the world." But what Republican leader believes in the intimation of the Iowa platform, that the tariff "shelters monopolies"? The administration certainly does not believe in this revamped accusation of the Democracy. The administration is pledged, to do its utmost to make the trusts conform to the laws of the country and to pass all the required legislation to properly restrict trusts, if they antagonize public interests. But President Roosevelt, and every other Republican leader, has stood like a rock in opposition to the declaration that protection protects monopolies. As the New York Sun well says, "The method of trusts repression by tariff revision, as recommended by the Iowa platform, differs wholly from anything that Mr. Roosevelt has proposed; and if it were adopted as a Republican policy by the administration and the majority in Congress, then the administration and the Republican majority would simply be marching in a body on to Democratic ground."

Instead of defending this indefensible Iowa platform, Secretary Shaw should do what the able and intelligent expounder of Republican faith in the capital of his own State, the Des Moines Capital, does, when it confesses, bluntly and boldly, that the Republicans of Iowa "have simply made a foolish platform." This issue, not new in substance, but new in form, has been thrust to the front in the approaching campaign, and its prominence is not calculated to add to the hopes of our party leaders for the election of a round Republican majority in the next Congress.

Opening of The Hague Court.

AN EVENT simple in itself, but of tremendous significance in its bearing upon the peace of the world, was the opening of the international court of arbitration at The Hague on September 1st. This is the permanent tribunal organized by the peace conference called at The Hague in 1899 by the Czar of Russia, and its first formal session. This international court, when fully constituted according to the provisions of The Hague convention, will consist of about eighty members, representative of the twenty-six nations entering into The Hague compact. Up to the present date twenty-one nations have appointed their representatives, making sixty-seven in all. Of the signatory governments only Luxemburg, Montenegro, Turkey, Persia, and China have not yet acted. The court, however, was declared open for business last April.

It is not intended that the tribunal shall assemble as a whole for the trial of any case, but out of the entire list of members or judges five are to be selected to constitute a trial court for the hearing and adjudication of any case referred to it, two to be selected by each of the nations who are parties to the dispute and these four to choose a fifth member. In the present case, which is a dispute between the United States and Mexico over what is known as the Pious Fund Claim, the United States has chosen Sir Edward Fry, of Great Britain, former Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, and Professor de Martens, of Russia, the distinguished international jurist; Mexico has named Signor Guarnaschelli, first President of the Court of Cassation at Rome, and Dr. Lohman, formerly Netherlands Minister of the Interior. They will choose a fifth member whose name at this writing is not known, and the five will constitute the bench to try the question. Before them each of the governments will appear by its agent and counsel, and present the case. It is expected that the court will remain in session until November 1st. The decision rendered will be final.

The Pious Fund Claim is not in itself a matter of general or very grave importance, the chief interest in it for the present lying in the fact that it happens to be the first case referred to The Hague court, thus marking the beginning of what, it is confidently believed, will be a new and brighter era in the intercourse of nations. The so-called Pious Fund originated in the year 1687, when it was started to enable the Jesuit missionaries to carry on their work in what is now New Mexico and California. The Jesuits were the trustees of the fund, but when they were expelled from Spanish dominions in 1767 all their property, including this fund, was seized by the crown, which after that administered this fund, and the Franciscan friars were given charge of the missions. When Mexico won her independence from Spain the trust of the fund was transferred by Spain to the republic. When Upper California was ceded to the United States Mexico ceased to pay its proportion of the interest to

the church authorities. The latter made a claim for these arrears before a mixed commission organized by the convention of 1868. Sir Edward Thornton, the umpire of the commission, after hearing the case, rendered judgment against Mexico amounting in all to \$904,700. This included all sums due to May 30th, 1869, and Mexico paid it in full. Since then there have been no payments, and Archbishop Riordan is now before the international court at The Hague to claim the million that has piled up since the church authorities in California obtained their last contribution for the Pious Fund after Sir Edward Thornton's finding in their behalf.

While this will be the first case before the international court of arbitration, the controversy is only one of many to be settled by this method within the past few years. Few people, indeed, realize how far and wide has been the acceptance of the principle of arbitration in recent times in disputes between nations. The number of controversies settled by this means increased from three between 1810 and 1820 to more than sixty between 1890 and 1900; that is, more than six per year for the entire decade just past. The whole number of cases arbitrated during the century was just under two hundred, the great majority of which fell within the last thirty years. Thirty-seven countries, practically all the important nations of the globe, participated in these arbitrations, the United States and Great Britain taking the lead with some fifty cases each. What the governments have done through The Hague conference and the setting up of the permanent court has been simply to crystallize into general and permanent form the practice which had been in successful operation for a hundred years.

The Plain Truth.

ONE THING to be noted regarding Mr. Balfour, now the British premier, is the friendliness of his repeated utterances toward the United States and his unreserved acceptance of the Monroe doctrine. Had Lord Salisbury possessed as clear a notion of both American and British opinion on this question it is unlikely that he would have taken the position he did in the correspondence which led to Mr. Cleveland's vigorous and effective message in the fall of 1895.

THE SINGULAR revelation is made by the well-informed Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune that the proposition to float a Cuban loan of about \$40,000,000 is only part of a scheme to get the republic involved in such a tangle of debt that its annexation to the United States will be compulsory. The Tribune says that in the last weeks of the military occupation of Cuba a strong effort was made to secure the approval of the United States for a Havana municipal loan of \$15,000,000 to provide for the sewerage and paving of the city and incidental purposes, and that a number of contractors and capitalists combined so as to make an unreasonable bid for the work, in consequence of which the bid was rejected; and before one could be accepted, at reasonable figures, and a municipal loan secured, American authority ended with the establishment of the republic. Thereupon the American syndicate contractors and schemers began to lay the basis for the Cuban republic loan, so as to saddle the island with a big national debt and involve its speedy financial embarrassment. Under such conditions, annexation would be the only outcome, and then the gang of American "financiers" will be ready to swoop down on the island and capture all the valuable franchises and contracts. President Roosevelt will keep a watchful eye on this interesting situation.

THERE IS no saying what the immigration returns for the year will be, but if the present average is kept up the year will show a full million of foreigners added to our population. Nearly 93,000 immigrants landed in New York during May alone, the majority of whom have since found a temporary abiding place among relatives or friends in widely separated sections of the country. This is the largest number admitted in any one month in the past twenty years. In 1893, 502,917 immigrants entered the United States, and since that year there has been a decline until within the last year or two. The recent increase is attributed to the persecution of the Jews in Europe, and the reports of the opportunities for the laboring man here which are extensively circulated in the Old World. Most of the new arrivals are from Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Russia, and they represent all classes and conditions. A large percentage crossed the ocean on money provided by friends or relatives who have already made homes here. Truth and justice compel it to be said that a majority of these recent arrivals are of no advantage to the country in any sense of the term, while many thousands who drop into the already congested tenement districts of our large cities, to fall an easy prey to scheming politicians or to swell our pauper and criminal population, are a positive and serious detriment. If our powers of assimilation were such that we could probably turn all this crude material into an intelligent and honorable body of citizens within the space of a generation or so, considerations of humanity might prompt us to accept it without question. But it has been demonstrated clearly that we have not that assimilative power; the social and political conditions in our large cities show that we have not. The instinct of self-preservation, therefore, to speak of no higher motive, demands that we should adopt some means to keep out this flood of Old-World pauperism and illiteracy until, at least, we have had a chance to digest some of the stuff of this sort which we have already swallowed. The amended immigration bill recently passed by the House of Representatives will help somewhat, but it is far from being enough, and we hope it will be made more drastic before it becomes a law.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

THE BENEFACCTIONS of the late Cecil Rhodes appear to have had even a broader scope than was indicated



THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK,
To whom it is reported Cecil Rhodes left
\$1,000,000.—*Willson*

by the early reports of the contents of his will. It is now reported that the "Colossus" bequeathed to the Countess of Warwick lands in South Africa which have been sold for \$1,000,000. The intimation is, however, that this was not a mere personal bequest. Mr. Rhodes evidently expected the proceeds of the property to be devoted to benevolent uses. The countess has been active in philanthropic work and is said to have been one of the few women who were able to interest Mr. Rhodes in their plans to benefit the world. Lady Warwick's specialty in altruistic work has been the aiding of institutions for the training of women. Brooke House, at Reading, Eng., was founded by her with this purpose in view. She added a colonial department to this establishment, in which women are taught cooking, housewifery, laundry work, and dressmaking. Shortly before Mr. Rhodes's death the countess publicly appealed to Mr. Carnegie for assistance in her undertaking of training girls for the Transvaal. It is probable that it was this feature of Lady Warwick's work which most deeply impressed Mr. Rhodes who was always ready to support any project which, in his opinion, tended to help along South Africa. His legacy to Lady Warwick could be utilized in no better way than in preparing English women who expect to migrate to the Boer colonies to cope with the conditions of a new and strange land.

SECRETARY HAY is a devotee of the gentle art of angling and is quite as successful in the practice of it as he is in diplomacy. Fishing is his favorite recreation during the summer days, which he spends in New Hampshire, and few such days pass without witnessing a good catch of trout as the result of his prowess. As a fisherman his luck is said to be almost phenomenal.

ALTHOUGH SECRETARY ELIHU ROOT has gone to Europe for a well-earned six



COLONEL WILLIAM CAREY SANGER,
Acting Secretary of War.

weeks' vacation, the affairs of the War Department are still being directed by a New Yorker, and in the most satisfactory manner. Colonel William Carey Sanger, Assistant, and now Acting Secretary of War, has made a record at Washington which has elicited the praise of all competent judges of his work. His technical knowledge of military matters, his experience in the duties of the soldier, his ability and his familiarity with public affairs make him invaluable in the department and entirely capable of managing it. Colonel Sanger was appointed Assistant Secretary of War by President McKinley in 1901. He was prior to that for many years concerned with military affairs in this State. He was sent abroad in 1900, under instructions from Governor Roosevelt and Secretary Root, to investigate the British auxiliary force system. Adjutant-General Tillinghast, of New York, detailed him to Chattanooga to report on the first mobilization of troops during the Spanish-American war,

Afterward Colonel Sanger was provost marshal at Camp Black, on Long Island. Colonel Sanger served for three terms in the Legislature, where he made a splendid reputation as a man of talent and the highest integrity.

A NUMBER of new and diverting anecdotes of the Prince of Wales, now King Edward relating to that gentleman's visit to the United States in 1860, are told by General Thomas L. James in the *Utica Observer*. One of them relates to a little incident which happened when the prince was visiting at Richmond, Va. Henry A. Wise was Governor of that State at the time, and his son John, afterward a member of Congress, was then a lad of fifteen. The pleasant duty fell to young Wise of showing the royal visitor the objects of interest around the Virginian capital. While engaged in this occupation they came to the public square in which stands an equestrian statue of the "Father of his Country." "That," said young Wise, "is General Washington." The prince at once removed his hat and stood uncovered before the statue of the first President. At this moment a "corn-cracker," who had been idling around watching what was going on, came up and said to Wise: "Johnny, is that the Prince of Wales?" "Yes," said John, and then, turning to his royal Highness and pointing up at the statue, the native added: "Sonny, that's the man that threw your Uncle George." The prince laughed heartily and replied, "I guess that is true."

THE PERSONAL popularity of the leading generals of the former Boer army appears to have been increased rather than diminished by their defeat and surrender. Wherever they have gone in their own country since the war these exponents of the lost cause in South Africa have been enthusiastically welcomed by the people. At the town of Stellenbosch, for instance, Generals Botha and Delarey were given a great ovation. Each was drawn in a carriage by sixty students, amid a cheering crowd, to the town hall, where luncheon was served and where General Botha made a speech, which was well received, advising his hearers to stop bothering themselves with politics and to try to make themselves happy in South Africa, their only home. Another notable demonstration in honor of the Boer leaders occurred at the marriage of General De-



GENERALS BOTHA, DE WET, AND DELAREY,
Who were lionized by their defeated people.

lary's daughter to his secretary, Ferreira. The crowd outside and the congregation within wildly cheered Generals Botha, De Wet, and Delarey, as they entered the church, and after the ceremony General De Wet was carried from the edifice on the shoulders of a number of hero-worshippers. This admiration for the unsuccessful generals, however, is not confined to the Boers. London recently greeted them effusively, and when Botha and Delarey arrive in the United States to collect funds for the Boer widows and orphans, they are likely to be treated as conquerors and to find their mission a grand success.

A LOST manuscript of Carmen Sylva, the Queen of Roumania, has been found by some fishermen in a boat near Venice. The subject was "Philosophic Thoughts About Woman's Destiny," which was much praised by Pierre Loti, to whom the Queen read several chapters one evening in Venice.

A TYPICAL American trio of self-made men was included in one of the parties entertained recently by President Roosevelt at his summer home in Oyster Bay, namely, Senator Pritchard of North Carolina, Congressman William Alden Smith of Michigan, and Hon. C. B. Williams, chairman of the Republican State Committee of Louisiana. Each of these was compelled, at an early age, to fight the battle for existence and to struggle for success. At twelve years Senator Pritchard was seeking a place on a farm where he could earn his bed and board. Subsequently he became a printer and a master of that art, a publisher, an editor, a political leader, and a Senator, and it is to him, more than to any other man, that the Republican party must now look for leadership in North Carolina. Congressman Smith, at the age of twelve, was a newsboy on the streets of Grand Rapids, Mich. He has lived to become a successful lawyer and the president of the Grand Rapids Herald Company, whose papers he formerly peddled on the streets. Chairman Williams, his father's fortune having been swept away in the Civil War, was glad as a boy to seek a place in the train service of a railroad, at the hardest kind of manual work. Mr. Williams is now one of the largest owners of cypress timber and of sugar properties in the United States. When he called to pay his respects to President Roosevelt at Washington,

some time ago, and when the President asked him what he wanted, Mr. Williams replied, "I am making about a thousand dollars a day and I don't think there is any job in your gift that would have inducements for me." The success achieved by these three distinguished Americans is but the repetition of the story of thousands of others.

THE RECENT marriage of the granddaughter of the late General U. S. Grant to a cousin of President



MISS VIVIAN MAY SARTORIS,
Who married President Roosevelt's cousin,
Gilbert.

Roosevelt was an event which interested millions of people. The bride was Miss Vivian May Sartoris, daughter of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, and the groom was Mr. Frederick Roosevelt Scovel. The ceremony took place in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Cobourg, Ont., and was followed by a reception at Claremont, the summer residence of the bride's mother. There was a large attendance at both functions, including Mrs. U. S. Grant and other prominent persons. The church was beautifully decorated, and the bride, who was given away by her mother, wore a gown of exquisite Mechlin lace over satin, and a tulle veil, in which there was a small cluster of orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Rosemond Sartoris acted as her sister's maid-of-honor and Mr. Scovel's best man was his uncle, Chevalier de Diaz Albertini. Mr. and Mrs. Scovel have sailed for Europe to visit the family of the bride's father and later they will be the guests of Mr. Scovel's family at Lake Como, Italy. The good wishes of the American people will go out to the young couple, whose union has drawn together two of America's most famous families.

MR. CHARLES T. YERKES, the well-known capitalist, has an opinion in regard to the so-called age-limit for men of business, which differs materially from that expressed in some quarters. He says that men are in their apprenticeship until they reach the age of forty, and that a business man is not ripe until he is ten years older than that. This opinion sounds revolutionary in these days when hustling young men are in demand and graybeards "need not apply." Perhaps Mr. Yerkes has been infected with the "new thought," which holds that no one need ever grow old.

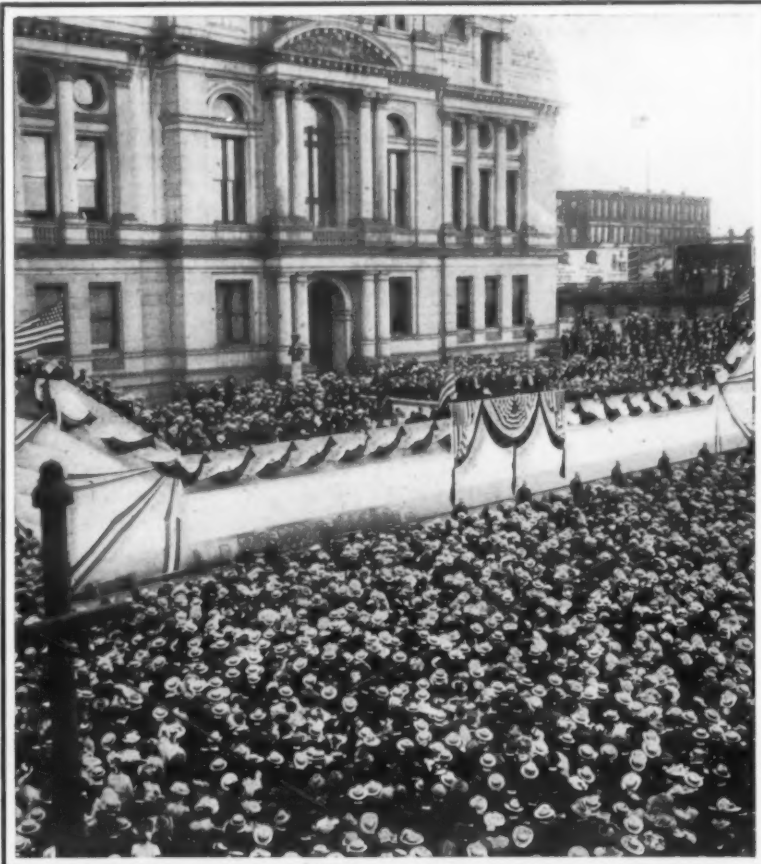
PRINCE JONAH KALANIANAOLE, heir presumptive to the Hawaiian throne, has suddenly appeared

as an American political leader in Hawaii. He is known generally as Prince Cupid. Cupid entered the Home Rule convention and fought with Robert W. Wilcox, the native royalist, who was elected to represent Hawaii in Congress, against bossism in the Home Rule party. When Wilcox failed to stand by a compromise which had been agreed upon between the two factions,



PRINCE CUPID,
Hawaii's new political leader.—*Williams*.

the prince, with forty other delegates, walked out of the convention. Prince Cupid and his followers proceeded to organize a new party, which they have named Hui Kuokoa, or non-partisan party, and they have already begun a campaign for votes. Cupid is a graduate of San Mateo College, California, and pursued studies in the Royal Agricultural College of England, which he left on account of ill health. He has traveled all over the world, having seen some of the Transvaal war from British lines, and is an enthusiastic sportsman, having made good records in baseball, football, and cricket games in Hawaii.



ADDRESSING A VAST MULTITUDE ON THE TRUST QUESTION AT THE CITY HALL IN PROVIDENCE.



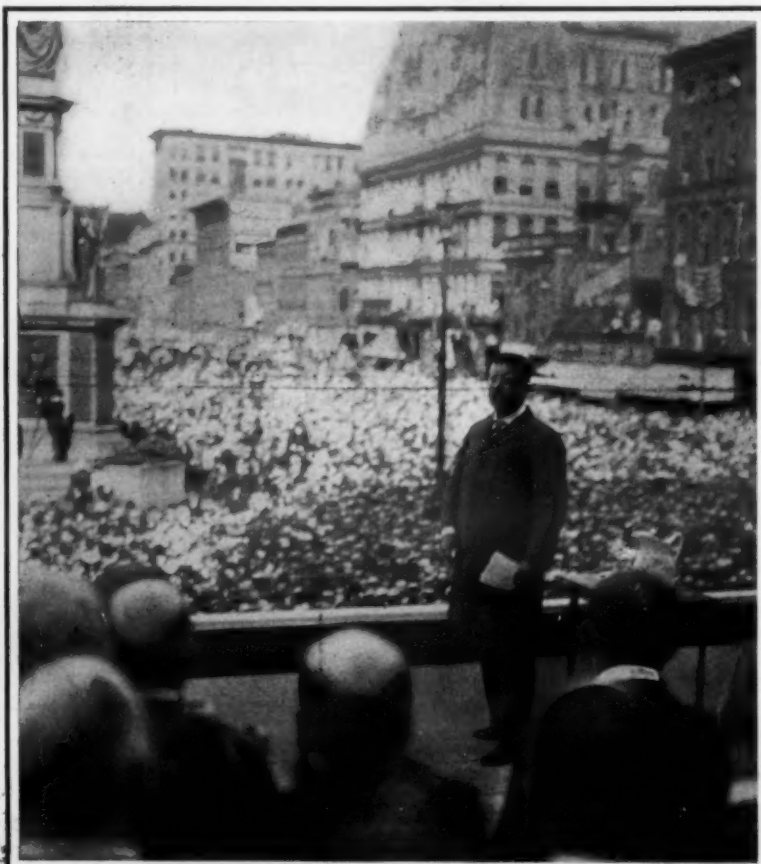
ELOQUENT WORDS FROM THE REAR PLATFORM AT NEW HAVEN.



TAKING A SPIN IN AN AUTOMOBILE AT HARTFORD.



A STRONG AND MASTERFUL SWAYER OF MEN.



SEMI-CIRCLE AT PROVIDENCE, WITH THE PRESIDENT AS THE IMPRESSIVE CENTRAL FIGURE.



THE SPACIOUS PUBLIC SQUARE AT PROVIDENCE PACKED WITH AN ATTENTIVE AUDIENCE.

CHEERING MULTITUDES GREET THE HEAD OF THE NATION.

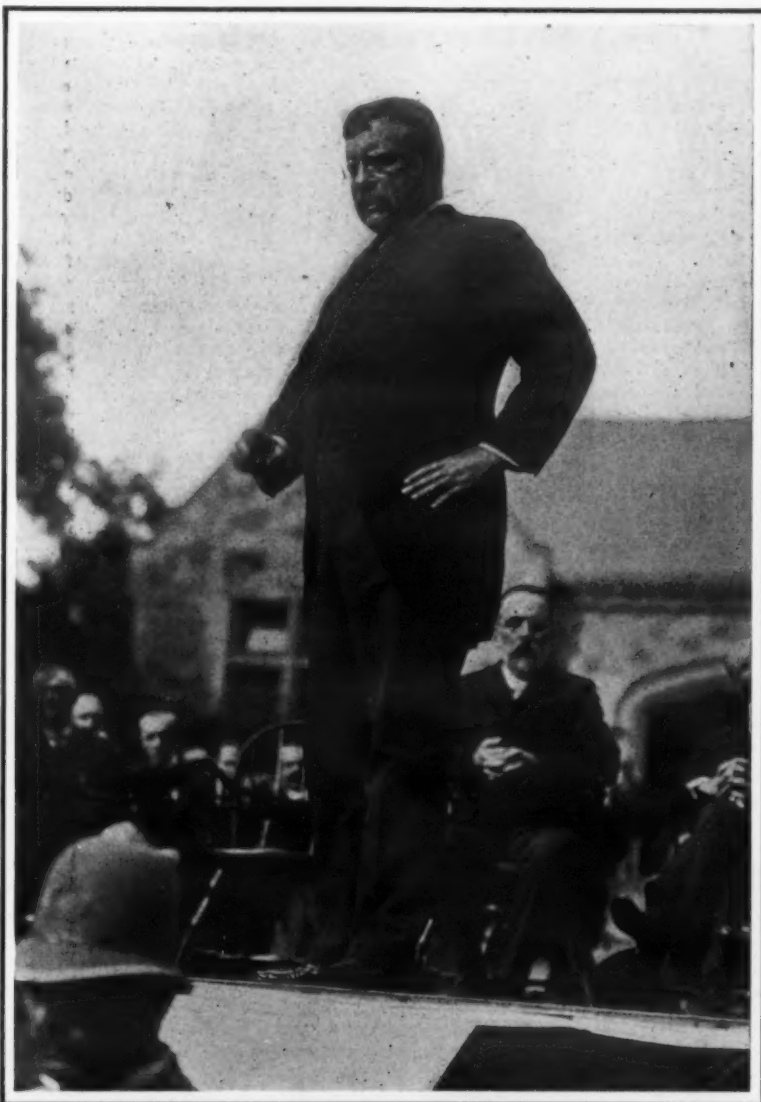
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S STIRRING SPEECH-MAKING TOUR THROUGH THE STATES OF NEW ENGLAND.—Photographs by our staff photographer, G. B. Luckey, with the Presidential party.



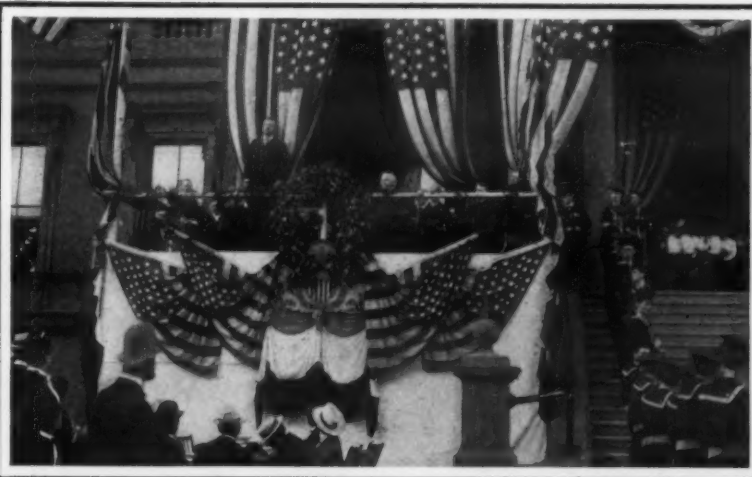
LISTENING TO A SPEECH OF INTRODUCTION AT NAHANT, MASS.



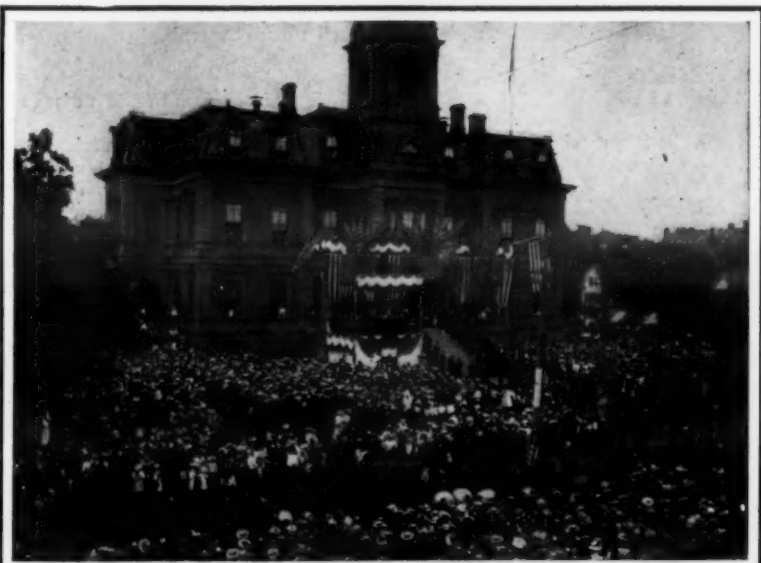
ACKNOWLEDGING THE CHEERS OF THE PEOPLE AT WILLIMANTIC, CONN.



CLINCHING AN ARGUMENT IN HIS SPEECH AT NAHANT.



SPEAKING FROM A DECORATED BALCONY AT WILLIMANTIC.



MAGNIFICENT TURNOUT AT LYNN, MASS., IN HONOR OF THE PRESIDENT.



DELIVERING AN EARNEST AND IMPRESSIVE PASSAGE.

FORCEFUL PERSONALITY OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

HIS CHARACTERISTIC ATTITUDES AS HE APPEARED BEFORE GREAT CROWDS IN THE EASTERN CITIES.

Photographs by our staff artist, G. B. Luckey, with the Presidential party.



The Filipinos' Last Ditch

SURRENDER OF GUEVARRA ENDS THE WAR IN SAMAR.

By Captain Robert Alexander, Eleventh Infantry.



CARIGARA, LEYTE, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, July 20th.
AFTER THE capture, some time ago, of Lukban, the rebel commander-in-chief in Samar, the supreme command of the insurgent forces in that island fell into the hands of one Claro Guevarra, who had previously been colonel of the regiment into which the rebel troops were organized. He at once announced himself as general and commander-in-chief, in succession to Lukban; but, disheartened and dismayed, not only by the capture of his chief, but especially by the relentless campaign conducted against him by General Jacob H. Smith, U. S. A., and his subordinate officers—a campaign which, although conducted in the face of great obstacles, was so vigorous as to permit Guevarra and his troops rest neither by day nor night—he eventually entered into negotiations with General Smith looking toward a surrender.

These negotiations were nearing completion, despite the conditions first proposed by Guevarra, which from the American standpoint were preposterous, when General Smith was relieved from command of the brigade and ordered to Manila, preparatory to going to the States. The personal equation enters so largely into the composition of the native character that, although the command of the brigade fell temporarily into able and energetic hands, the Asiatic desire to procrastinate, and if possible deceive, cropped out with the withdrawal of the firm and steady hand which had subdued them, and the negotiations received a temporary check. Things were in this condition—the armistice, however, being still observed—when General F. D. Grant, ordered to command the Sixth Brigade in succession to General Smith, arrived recently at Calbayog, Samar, en route to join brigade headquarters at Tacloban, Leyte. Here the general received a letter from Guevarra which was anything but enthusiastic in tone when approaching the question of surrender, and which, in fact, so impressed the general with the necessity for prompt action that within an hour thereafter he was on his way for the mouth of the Gandara River, some twenty-five miles up which picturesque stream the insurgent camp was located. The general was accompanied by Lieutenant Knabenshue, Fifteenth

Infantry, A. D. C., and Captains Alexander and Longan, Eleventh Infantry.

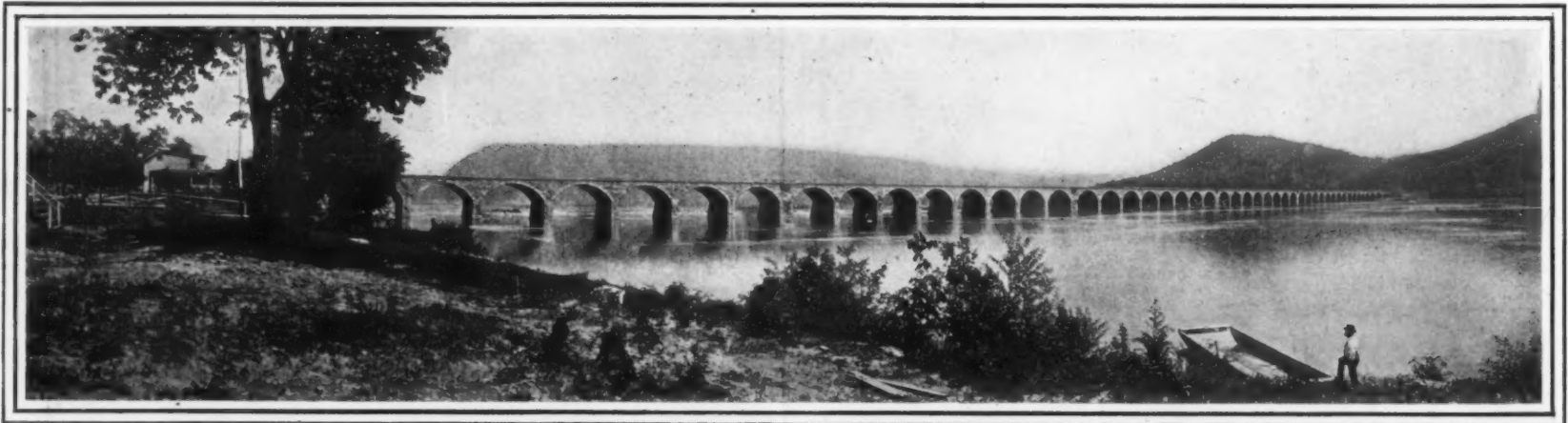
The mouth of the Gandara was a Chinese puzzle of sand-bars and insurgent barriers and obstacles of various kinds, but Lieutenant Sayre, of the army gun-boat *Florida*, on which the general was embarked, got her through after several bumps, and the camp and stockade of Major Williams's battalion of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, some three miles below the insurgent camp, was reached about midnight. Here were met, in addition to Major Williams, Colonel Myer, Eleventh Infantry; Captain Ayer, Twelfth Infantry, Adjutant-General Sixth Brigade; Lieutenant-Commander J. C. Colwell, representing the navy, and Captain Traub, Fifth Cavalry, Adjutant-General, representing General Wade, the department commander. Early on the next morning the combined parties, accompanied by Guevarra's adjutant-general, proceeded up the river to the insurgent camp, where the general was received with all due form and ceremony, the insurgent troops lining the way from the boat landing to the place of conference, and presenting arms as the general and his party passed through their lines.

Guevarra seemed at first disposed to hold out, but after hearing all he had to say, the general, in that calm, dispassionate, deliberate, and absolutely immovable way of his (which can be very much so), speaking through the interpretation of Captain Traub, quietly informed him that he (Guevarra) would present himself, with all his troops and arms, one week from that day at Catbalogan for the purpose of unconditional surrender, or hostilities would be resumed. Making a virtue of necessity, Guevarra, after some demur, agreed to this, and the agreement was put into writing and signed by the respective parties. Guevarra's principal officers, Colonel Francisco Rafael, Lieutenant-Colonel Tomas Abuke, and Major Agapito Sebastian, were present at this conference—in fact, all were there, except the officers and men of the battalion of Major Eugenio Daza, operating in the south of the island from Basey to Quinapundan. Of the acceptance by these latter of the authority of Guevarra, and their acquiescence in his surrender, there was great doubt, even in the mind of Guevarra himself.

In compliance with the signed agreement, Guevarra and his command six days later came down the Gandara and to Catbalogan, and great was the relief of all when it was known that Daza's command was within a short distance of Catbalogan on its way to join the others, for his acquiescence brought in every known rifle in insurgent hands on the island of Samar. His command had a tragic interest for the Americans, in addition to the importance of its actual surrender, for this command took part in and was almost entirely armed with the rifles captured from Company C, Ninth Infantry, at Balangiga, on September 28th last.

The actual formal surrender took place with simple, though impressive ceremonies, the day following the arrival of the insurgents at Catbalogan. The band and two companies of the First Infantry, with a company of sailors from the small gun-boats, which by their efficient blockade of the island had done so much to bring about the desired result, formed line on one side of the plaza, and were reviewed by the general and his staff. The insurgent troops then formed in line on the opposite side of the square, facing the Americans; and while the two forces simultaneously presented arms, Guevarra, to the strains of the "Star-spangled Banner," advanced and presented his sword to General Grant. The insurgent line then advanced to within about twenty paces of the general, and at the command the men laid down their arms. Then each man raised his right hand, and, repeating after the general, through interpreters, swore to support the banner and government of the United States.

So ended the insurrection on the island of Samar, the last island of those involved in the insurrection of 1899 to offer organized armed resistance to the advance of American ideas and institutions. With a people largely semi-barbarous, and densely ignorant, it is not surprising that a clash of arms on her soil was productive of some harsh measures, necessitated by the dictates of self-protection against the universal, treacherous deceit encountered among the natives. It is to be hoped, for the good of all concerned, that her people now see the error of their ways, and will soon really appreciate the immense benefits to them of American rule.



LARGEST AND MOST STRIKING STONE BRIDGE IN THE WORLD.

FINE NEW STRUCTURE CARRYING THE MAIN LINE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD OVER THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER AT ROCKVILLE, PENN. (LENGTH, 3,830 FEET; WIDTH, 52 FEET FOUR TRACKS; NUMBER OF ARCHES, 48; TONS OF STONE USED, 200,000.)—Rau.

Remarkable Facts as to Inebriety.

IN VIEW of the perennial and world-wide interest in the subject of intemperance and all that pertains to it, the facts and figures presented in a paper on the causes, duration, and management of inebriety, contributed some time ago to the *Medical Record* by Dr. Charles L. Dana, of New York, are worthy of review in these columns for the benefit of non-professional readers. Dr. Dana has been a visiting physician at Bellevue Hospital for many years, and there and elsewhere has had a wide and varied experience in the treatment of alcoholic cases. In a single year he studied 350 such cases and his average for later years was even larger.

His evidence on the subject of heredity and alcoholism is startling. Among 350 patients whom he questioned on this topic he found that drinking habits existed in one or both parents in all but ten (97.5 per cent.). The father was usually the drinker. Among thirty periodical inebriates, two-thirds had the hereditary factor counting against them; in fourteen cases the father drank; in eight both parents drank. Notwithstanding these facts, Dr. Dana expresses the opinion that "drinking is largely a matter of habit and environment."

Classified as to occupations, Dr. Dana found that it was not the day laborers, the mechanics, artisans, and small tradesmen that furnished the largest proportion of alcoholic victims, indoor workers generally leading all others. In a total of 1,560 cases studied, the tradesmen numbered 387, clerks and salesmen 239, and professional men only 54.

The impression given out by some sensational writers that drunkenness has increased to an alarming extent among American women is not borne out by Dr. Dana's

investigations. In the total of admissions at Bellevue in the years 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1895, there were 10,479 men and 3,909 women, giving a proportion of thirty-seven per cent., or a little over one-third, women. In 1887 the percentage of women was thirty-two and in 1895, eight years later, it was thirty-four, an increase of only two points, an advance which can hardly be considered alarming although deplorable.

As to the age at which the drinking habit is generally formed, Dr. Dana has some suggestive figures to offer. Among thirty periodical inebriates, two-thirds began drinking before twenty and all began before thirty. The greater number of cases and of deaths from alcoholism were found between forty and fifty in men and between twenty and thirty in women.

More interesting and remarkable, perhaps, than any other disclosures made by Dr. Dana are those relating to the capacity of men for drink and the duration of life among habitual inebriates. On the latter point, the conclusions reached are that in serious cases the duration of life is about fifteen years—the maximum being over forty years. In general, it is said that hard drinking can rarely be carried on for more than twenty years, and it generally brings the victim to grief at about the age of forty. Referring to persons who drink most heavily and frequently, it is said that it takes ten or fifteen years to bring on dementia or insanity, during which time it may be estimated that each inebriate consumes about two thousand gallons of intoxicants. A man fifty-five years old confessed to Dr. Dana that he had been drunk twice a day for three years, making about two thousand intoxications; another man of forty had been drunk weekly for twenty years, and a third, aged forty-three, had been drunk a thousand times in fifteen years. Two thousand

"drunks" is set down as the maximum limit in any ordinary inebriate experience. The favorite combination for hard drinkers was found to be beer and whiskey, and beer alone came well up in the scale. Other beverages used by inebriates included cocoa wine, Jamaica ginger, tincture of soap, and a well-known proprietary "bitters." A remarkable absence of alcoholism was found in wine drinkers.

In the conclusion of his article Dr. Dana declares himself as opposed to prohibitory laws on the ground chiefly of their impracticability. But he would teach, he says, that "alcohol is always and absolutely a poison and a surely degenerating agent when used in excess, and that even when used in moderation it is equally pernicious to a rather large class of human beings."

An "Expansive" Girl.

NOT NECESSARILY AN EXPENSIVE ONE.

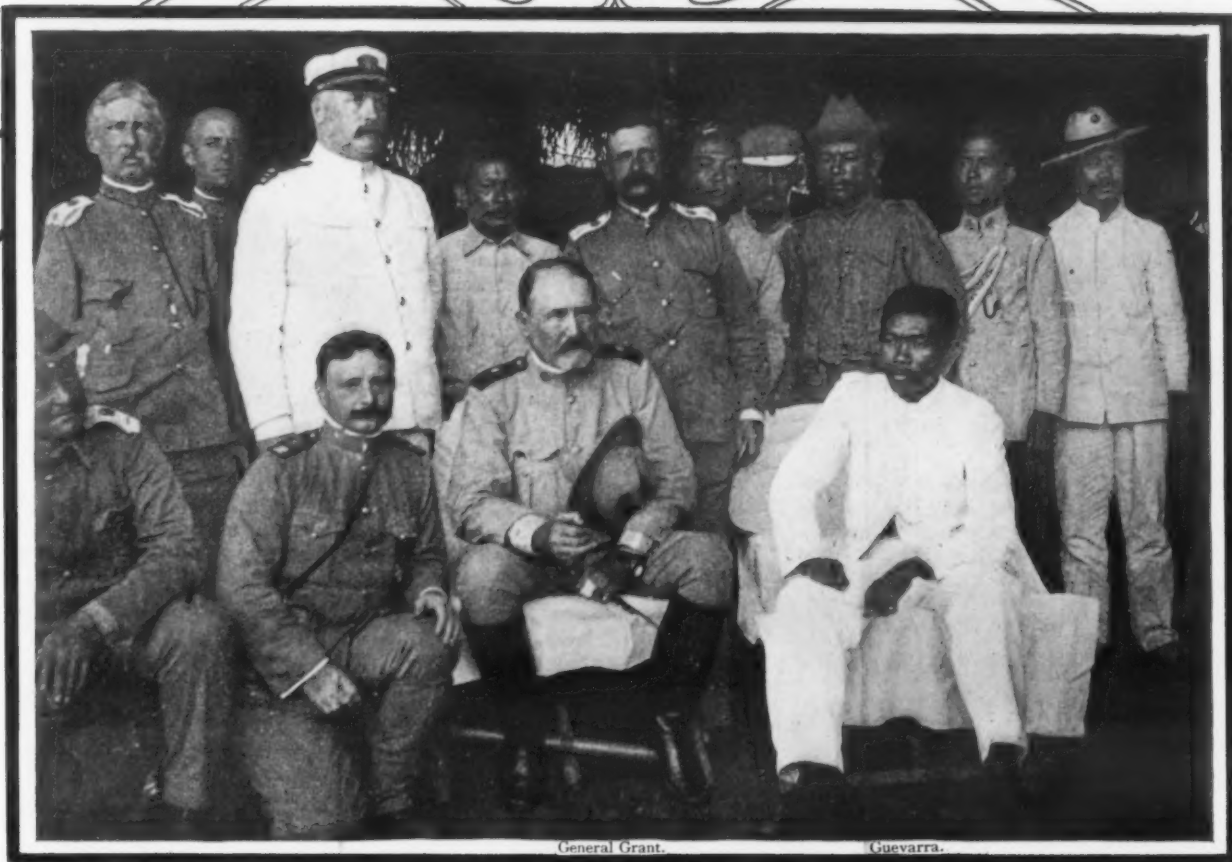
A LITTLE Kansas girl is called an "expansionist" because her clothes require "letting out" so often. She lives mostly on Grape-Nuts since recovering from a sick spell caused by too much greasy food.

Almost all ailments of children (and grown folks as well) are traceable to the wrong kind of food, and the surest cure is to quit the old sort, the greasy, pasty, undercooked, or overdone things, that ruin the stomach and bowels.

Put the children and adults on the perfectly cooked food Grape-Nuts.

It is digested by the weakest stomach. Has the delicate sweet flavor of the Grape Sugar, and surely and quickly rebuilds the body, brain, and nerves.

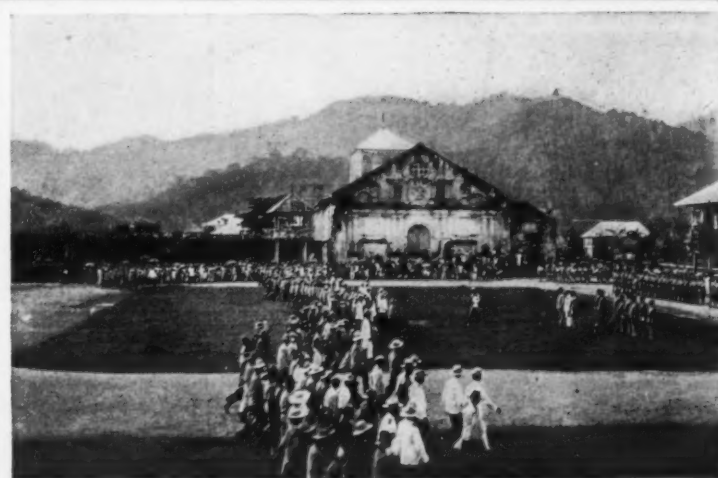
There's a reason.



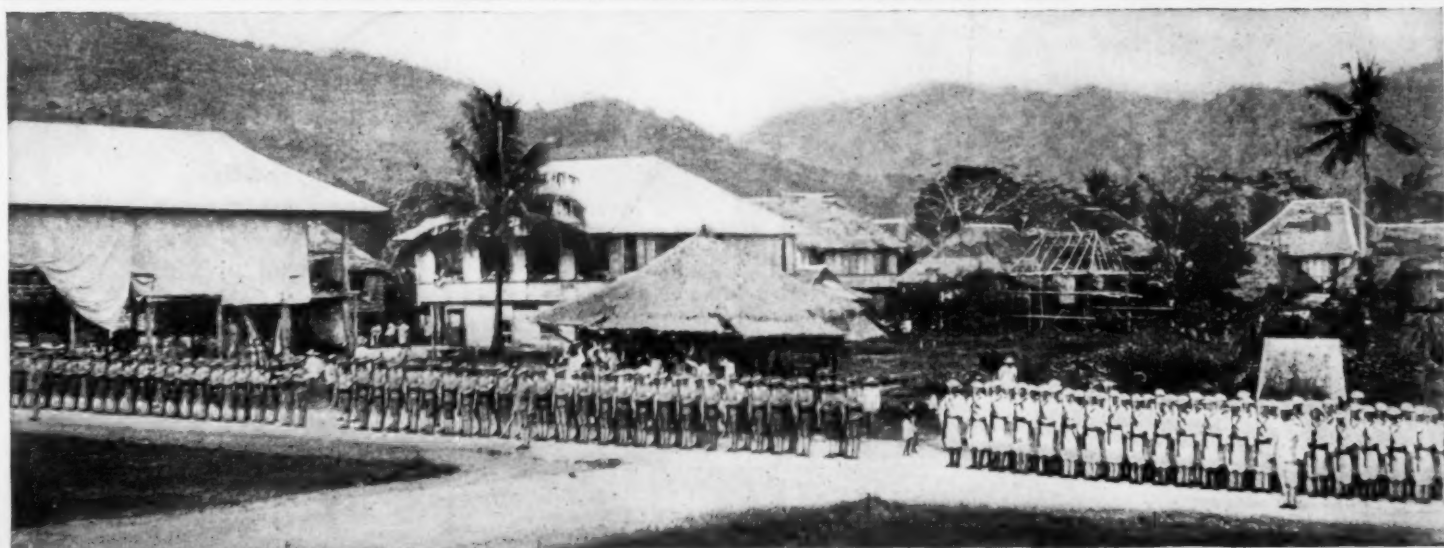
GENERAL F. D. GRANT AND THE FILIPINO CHIEF, GUEVARRA, AT THE CONFERENCE WHICH ENDED THE WAR IN SAMAR.



THE REBEL SOLDIERS PRESENTING ARMS, AND GUEVARRA ADVANCING TO GIVE UP HIS SWORD TO GENERAL GRANT.



THE SURRENDERING INSURGENTS EAGERLY CROWDING FORWARD TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS.



THE AMERICAN TROOPS UNDER GENERAL GRANT PRESENTING ARMS TO THE INSURGENT FORCES.

THE END OF STRIFE IN WAR-RAVAGED SAMAR.
SURRENDER OF GUEVARRA, THE LAST INSURGENT LEADER, WITH ALL HIS FORCES, TO GENERAL F. D. GRANT.

Photographs by Captain Alexander, Eleventh Infantry.

The Newest Stage Success

BRANDON TYNAN, THE YOUNG PLAYWRIGHT, MAKES A HIT



BRANDON TYNAN.

TO SUCCEED is to accomplish that which one starts out to do. Mr. Brandon Tynan, a young Irish actor, has succeeded. He has written a drama on the story of the Irish patriot, Robert Emmet; in the production of the drama he plays the leading part; the Fourteenth Street Theatre, where the play is given, is packed every night; the young writer and actor is every night sincerely and vociferously applauded, and called before the curtain again and again. A reception like this in any New York theatre means fame and money for the hero of it. So it can well be said

that Mr. Tynan is a success. In the admiration and enthusiasm which are given to him there is an element which does not always enter into the success of an actor and playwright. To Mr. Tynan on the stage is given in abundance the love and loyalty which all Irishmen feel for the "ould sod."

The situation simply is this: Mr. Brandon Tynan, scarcely more than half-way through his twenties, hitherto unknown, has written a play into which is concentrated the wit and the sentiment of the Irish character; the play presents the dramatic and pathetic story of an Irish hero; it has at once made a deep impression on those whose blood is stirred through the channels of a common sympathy in the misfortunes of their race. This alone is enough to pack the theatre; and besides, Mr. Tynan is young and handsome, he is the hero in the play, and acts in a manner that wins friends. The consequence is a series of the most favorable "notices" in the dramatic columns of the newspapers, large box-office receipts, and a bright future.

In the story of the young Irish patriot are three very strong melodramatic circumstances: his loyalty to his



MR. TYNAN IN THE TRIAL SCENE OF "ROBERT EMMET."
Sarony.

friends and his country; his love for a beautiful young woman; his betrayal and execution through the treachery of one whom he had trusted. Into his interpretation of the story the young dramatist has infused his own ardent spirit.

I was waiting for Mr. Tynan in his dressing-room after the first act, and it was gratifying to observe that the realization of his sudden prominence and success had stirred within him a feeling of gratitude.

"If I hadn't written the play myself," he said, "the managers would never have let me take the leading part. They would have said that I was too young and small. You see, an actor doesn't usually 'arrive' until he is older than I am. This is not only true of men, but of women also. But the audience doesn't seem to think that I am too small or too young."

"Wasn't Emmet supposed to be a very young man?" I suggested.

"Oh, yes," replied Mr. Tynan, "and he was a little fellow, too." Now Mr. Tynan is not what is usually called a "little fellow." He is about the medium height, graceful and well proportioned, with good regular features, a straight nose, high at the bridge, mouth well formed, a clean-cut chin, and hair that lies in a wave on his forehead. His voice is smooth, clear and musical, with a note of tenderness in it that suggests that under the high pressure of intense feeling the voice would quiver and break. He was born in Ireland, and is familiar with its legends and traditions. He was educated in the common schools in this country, and has been an actor six years, taking first a course in a dramatic school, then working as a "super" wherever he could, gradually getting into small parts in the cast. Last year he was a member of David Warfield's company in "The Auctioneer." For the fact that he is an actor he has no other explanation than that he was "stage struck," he supposes, "like all the rest of them."

"It would be affectation for me," he remarked, "to act as though I wasn't affected by the success of my play." "The house was jammed last night and it's just the same way to-night," Mr. Tynan was very happy. "Have I written any plays before this?" he repeated. "No; it's the first, and that is another thing that makes the success of it more surprising."

Why the President Fosters Expert Gunnery

IT IS characteristic of the typical American to aim at a high degree of excellence and skill in doing those things in which he is vitally interested. This is a trait which has served to make our nation progressive and powerful. In the pursuits of peace its operation is generally manifest; it is also the cause of our successes in the art of war. On land and sea our victories over hostile forces have been largely due to the expert marksmanship of our soldiers and sailors, secured through arduous and intelligent practice. The sharpshooters of the army during the late civil war, and the well-trained gunners of our naval vessels during the Spanish-American conflict demonstrated the immense value of this kind of aptitude in a nation's defenders. These teachings of our own experience are strengthened by the instance of the Boers, who by superior shooting ability held so long at bay the overwhelming numbers of the British troops.

That, taking these facts into account, President Roosevelt, a man of vigorous frame and strenuous nature, a born soldier and himself a proficient marksman, should, as commander-in-chief, seek, as he is doing, to encourage the men in the military and the naval service to attain to greater expertness in the use of firearms, both large and small, was naturally to be expected. While he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, his wise foresight incited that sedulous practice of gunnery aboard our warships which brought us easy triumphs at Manila Bay and Santiago. The lesson he taught with such magnificent results in his lesser office the President is not slow to enforce with the added emphasis of his supreme position. There is now, as was the case then, no war cloud on the national horizon. But the President is aware that the fleets and armies of other nations are, more earnestly than ever before, cultivating the art of gun-firing, and rightly he proposes that no contingency shall find this country napping.

As a specific step toward raising the standard of efficiency of the men behind the guns, the President recently offered a prize of \$25 for a target shoot to be participated in by the gun-crews of the *Mayflower*, the armed official yacht of the President of the United States. The President himself was an eager witness of the shooting, which in the main was highly creditable to the contestants and drew from him hearty commendation, coupled, however, with exhortations to acquire much greater skill. The prize was won by Gunner O'Donnell and the crew of No. 9 gun, whose score would not have shamed any body of gunners. The action of the President has had a salutary effect on the *Mayflower's* men, and it is certain to have a stimulating influence on the crews of every other vessel in the navy. His forceful remarks to the men, in particular, will arouse new ambition in the heart of many a "gun-pointer" and spur him to a more ardent devotion to duty.

President Roosevelt, in commenting on the *Mayflower* prize contest, recently, said to the writer, speaking with great earnestness, "I want to do everything I can

for the enlisted man in the army or navy who rises above his fellows. The gun-pointer has got to be born with a natural capacity for that sort of thing. Training won't give him this gift, but if he has it, and then has the training, he becomes a winner. It is so with the sportsman in the field. One man meets success as a hunter while another fails. Even a fisherman has the special gift of knowing how best to get a good string. This gift the American people have in rare degree, in many respects, and I want to see it cultivated all the while."

It is in the same spirit and with a like end in view that the President has promised to do all in his power to make a success of the international Olympian games of 1904, to which he will send bodies of soldiers and sailors to take part in shooting contests open to similar representatives of all other nations.

The Status of Women.

IT IS RARELY that a more original, refreshing, and common-sense view of the much-discussed question of the proper status of women and of the marriage relation is presented than that contained in a recent address by Dr. Felix Adler, of New York, at a meeting in Carnegie Hall. He repudiated the theory maintained for so many ages that emphasized the difference between the sexes as fundamental, with the correlative idea of the mental inferiority of women. Equally false and untenable, in his opinion, is the other theory, the extreme of this, which came later, regarding sex as purely accidental and incidental and refusing to recognize any ground of difference. The truth, as he regarded it, is somewhere between these two extremes, a view of woman which emphasizes certain fundamental differences between the sexes without the assertion of inferiority along any line. It was useless, he declared, to make this assertion, since, in the nature of things, it was absolutely undemonstrable.

Dr. Adler predicted that a great change is coming about in the attitude of civilized society on this whole subject, its chief feature being an effort "to inspire and inform woman's life and take away the merely impulsive and empirical character of her acting." He attached a high value to domestic science and the study of child nature, as elements in the making of happy, healthy, and contented homes, for the great majority of women in the future, as in the past, must be home-keepers. "The home-keeper, however," concluded Dr. Adler, "must take part in the life of the world, not with an idea of merely getting away from home, from her tasks, that makes the gadabout woman, of whom we have enough examples to-day. But she will get out into society, into the life of the world, in order that she may improve and elevate her home life. The wise woman is still the inspiration, the object of reverence, and the counselor of her children when they are grown men and women."

Not all may be able to agree at every point with the opinions thus expressed by Dr. Adler, but all fair-minded persons will at least give him the credit of hewing very closely to the truth all along the line.

DRIVES away care, lends buoyancy to the spirits and strength to the body—Abbott's Angostura Bitters.

The Antidote to the 'Greed for Wealth'

PRESIDENT PATTON, of Princeton, declared before his recent resignation that our national conscience is in imminent danger on account of the great desire for luxury and wealth which is pervading this country to the detriment of all other ambitions. It cannot be denied that prosperity has its perils and that a dulling of the conscience as to the means and methods of gaining wealth is not the least among them. It is doubtless true that the mere published statements of the vast sums of money accumulated by certain individuals in these days and the still vaster amounts represented in the capitalization of certain trusts and "combines," have the effect upon some minds of arousing discontent, inordinate desire, and reckless ambition. The corollary of all this would seem to be not to make an end of prosperity or even of large accumulations of wealth, since these things, on the whole, work for good rather than evil, but to press forward more strenuously than ever in the development of higher ideals among men, in the enforcement of sound morals and pure religion, by which men are taught that the highest and most enduring happiness comes not through riches, but through right living. If we are to fortify ourselves as a nation and a people against the insidious workings of that spirit of greed, selfishness, and sordid commercialism, springing out of the possession of wealth and its luxuries, it can only be by a still greater insistence upon those forms of education making for the development of the spiritual nature.

An Old War.

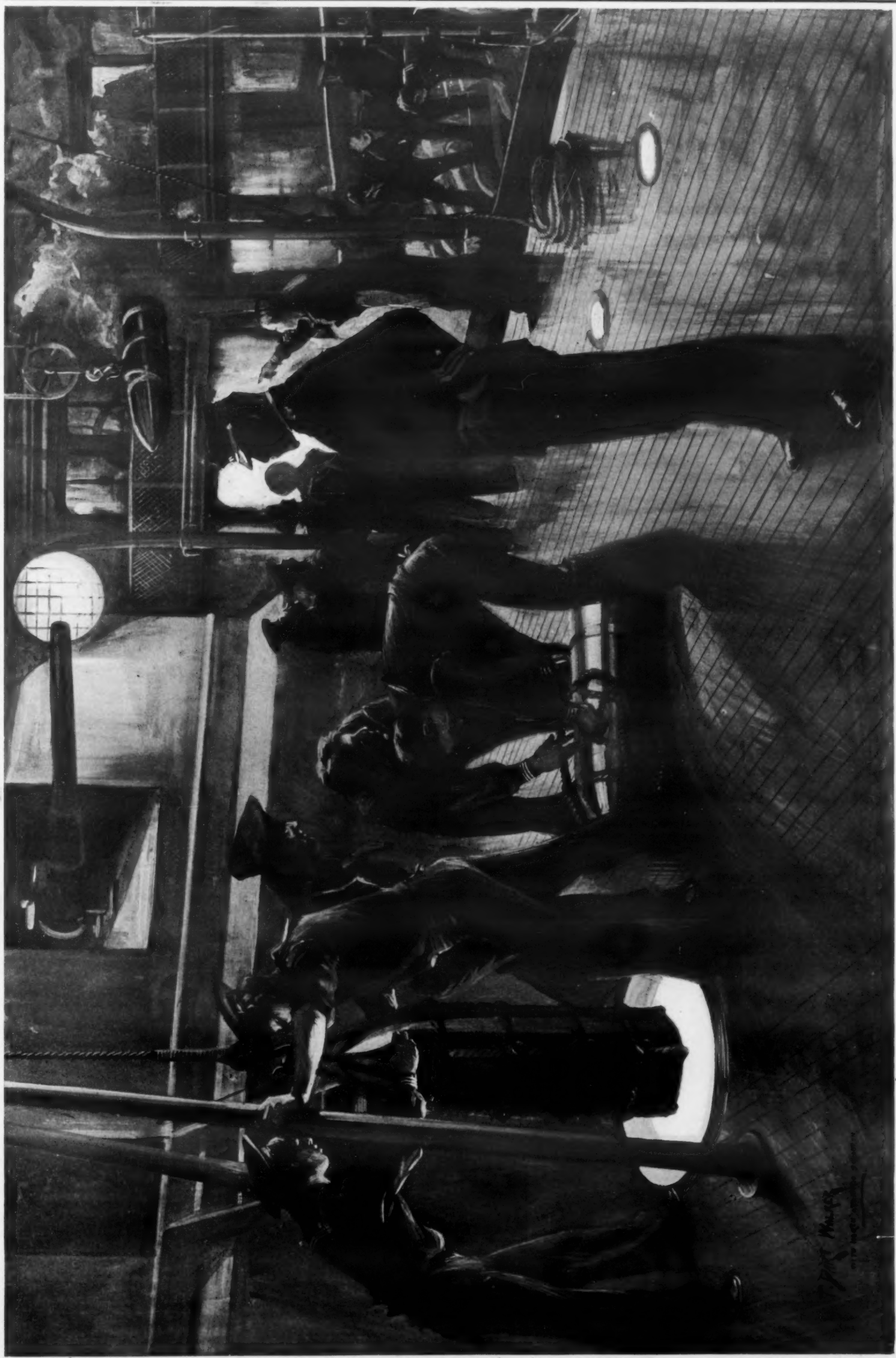
PRETTY NEAR TIME TO STOP.

WOULDN'T it make your friend mad to tell her she was in reality a drunkard; but many women are drunkards unconsciously from the use of coffee, which wrecks their nervous systems, and they seem unable to reform.

A lady in Philadelphia, Penn., was very badly affected by coffee, causing her to have nervous prostration, and she finally woke up to the fact that she was in reality a coffee drunkard. Her doctor had told her that she must give up coffee, but she seemed unable to do it.

One day she read an advertisement about Postum Food Coffee and thought she would give it a trial. She says:—"Coffee had such a strong hold on me, that at first I did not make it all Postum, but added a tablespoonful of coffee. After a while I quit putting coffee in at all, and soon found I felt much better. Continued use stopped my headaches and biliousness, and I soon noticed that my nervousness had evidently left me for good. Now I would not use anything else, and the smell of coffee makes me sick."

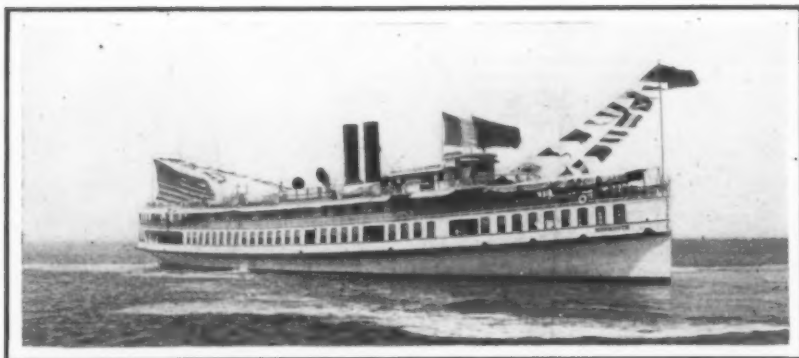
"I am using your Grape-Nuts also, and think it a wonderful food. I lately cured an attack of indigestion by eating nothing but Grape-Nuts and drinking Postum for two weeks, and now I can eat solid food and feel no distress." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



A NAVAL SCENE THAT IS SELDOM WITNESSED BY OUTSIDERS.

THE UNITED STATES SHIP "KEARSARGE," ADMIRAL HIGGINSON'S FLAG-SHIP, TAKING IN AMMUNITION FOR THE THIRTEEN-INCH GUNS FROM STEAM BARGES AT MIDNIGHT.

Drawn for Leslie's Weekly by T. Dart Walker, with the North Atlantic Squadron.

THE "BILLIONAIRE BOAT"—THE "MONMOUTH," OF THE SANDY HOOK LINE.—*Luckey.*MILLIONAIRES AND THEIR FRIENDS ON DECK ENJOYING THE OCEAN BREEZE.—*Luckey.*

The Billionaire Boat

A STEAMER WHOSE DAILY PASSENGERS ARE SCORES OF THE WEALTHIEST BUSINESS MEN OF NEW YORK

By Oliver Shedd

SO CONDENSED are the great moneyed interests of the country and so intimately associated are they with one another that a single steamship which runs daily between New York and Long Branch, N. J., has for its regular passengers the representatives of every giant industry of the United States. The greatest banks, the immense railroad systems, the steel trust, the Standard Oil trust, great gas combines, wholesale and retail mercantile concerns, manufacturers, mill-owners, are all represented by men who are presidents or some other officials, directors or heavy stockholders. The representatives are individually men of immense wealth, there being a score or more of multi-millionaires among them; so the boat which carries this precious cargo, the *Monmouth*, of the Sandy Hook line, has come to be called the "billionaire boat," for the private fortunes of its regular passengers amount in the aggregate to more than a billion dollars. The assets of the corporations of which these men are a part is a good share of the country's wealth. Here it is concentrated on the passenger list of one steamer. The fact is a striking illustration of the combination of great industrial interests; besides, it is interesting to observe the difference boat-load of common mortals.

The majority of the *Monmouth's* wealthy passengers are on the New York dock when the boat leaves for her afternoon trip, at 3:45 p. m. The voyage out through in the conduct of a boat-load of multi-millionaires and a the bay and down the Jersey coast is a little more than an hour, and then the men who, taken together, are worth a billion, are distributed by train to their various palatial summer homes. They hurry from their offices in the financial centre of the city to catch the *Monmouth* at 3:45, for it never waits, not even for a multi-millionaire, and at stations near their summer homes in Jersey they are met by automobiles of all types and by sporty rigs and stylish turnouts. A popular impression that ease and riches go hand in hand, that wealth brings leisure and freedom from care, is promptly dispelled when one takes a trip with the millionaires on the billionaire boat. In personal appearance there is nothing unusual about these wealthy men. You rub elbows with men who could buy whole counties, county-seats and all, every month or so, if they chose, but you don't appreciate the difference. However, there is an air of earnestness about most of the men whom you see, and if you observe the faces of the older men, especially, you find the lines of care and responsibility. Occasionally you see knots of them in serious conversation, and serious they may well be, for quite likely the subject of these apparently informal talks is a business deal of magnitude involving great interests and large sums of money. A lot of business is transacted during that hour's trip of the millionaires. These men, many of them pressed with the cares of great institutions, cannot afford to waste a precious hour in idle dreaming as the boat cuts its way through the placid water of the bay. On the contrary, business conferences are held and plans of work mapped out. Besides, many of these wealthy passengers frequently take their stenog-

THE "STRENUOUS LIFE" WITH A VENGEANCE—A BUSINESS MAN DICTATING HIS LETTERS ON THE TOP DECK OF THE "BILLIONAIRE BOAT."—*Luckey.*

raphers with them on the boat. During the hour's trip from New York to the Jersey coast these business men are dictating letters. The stenographer remains at the employer's summer house during the night and accompanies him back to New York in the morning. In the meantime probably an additional lot of mail has reached the business man at his summer home and there are more letters to be dictated on the return trip in the morning, the hour's passage from the Jersey coast back to the beating heart of the city. In this way the busy man avoids two hours of confinement in an office. During a trip which I took recently on the *Monmouth* I saw on the top-most deck of the steamer a man earnestly dictating letters to his stenographer. There was nothing but space between him and the sky, and the wind whirled past him, ruffling the large pile of letters which he held in his lap. It was ozone and business at the same time—no nervous prostration for him! This is the "strenuous life" in earnest.

The billionaire boat illustrates another interesting thing, and that is that money won't buy everything, and that multi-millionaires have their discomforts along with the rest of humanity. Every state-room on the *Monmouth* has been engaged by the year for many years and there is a waiting list of applications of nearly two hundred. These state-rooms are not used for sleeping purposes, for the trip is only a little more than an hour, but they are important for business conferences and they are in demand because no other boat carries such an important passenger list. Some of the applications have been on file for fourteen years. There is rarely a vacancy excepting in case of death.

The billionaire boat is distinguished not only for the

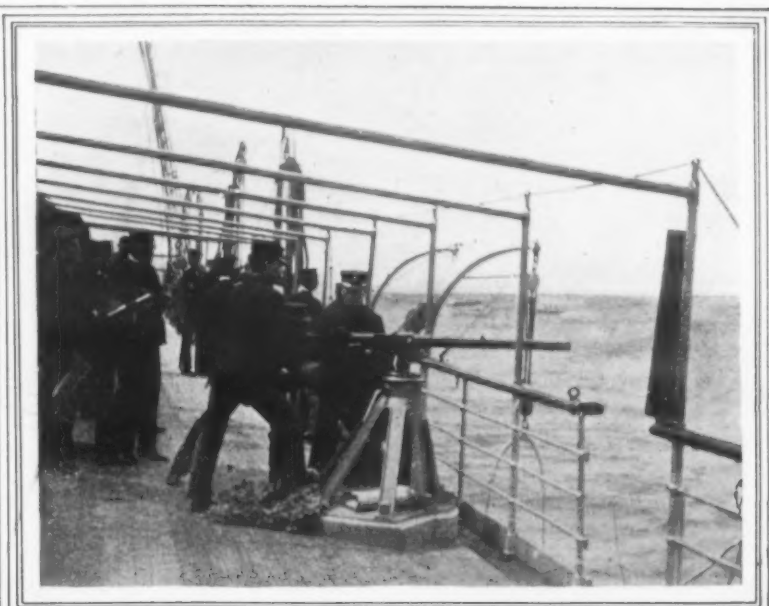
millionaires who are its daily passengers, but for the prominent politicians who frequently meet other politicians and during the hour's ride hold important conferences. Senator M. A. Hanna has frequently been a passenger, being a guest of Colonel A. G. Payne. Ex-Governor David B. Hill also takes the trip frequently, on his way to Normandie-by-the-Sea, in New Jersey, where he is regularly the guest of General Earle. John C. Sheehan, the Democratic New York politician, and Jacob A. Cantor, president of the Borough of Manhattan, of New York, also frequently ride on the *Monmouth*. There are many men besides of national importance in business and politics. Among these is the Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, who was a member of President McKinley's Cabinet, and is head of the great dry-goods house of Bliss, Fabyan & Co., and president of the Union League Club. It will be interesting to look over the list and see who else are daily passengers on the billionaire boat. Among them are E. D. Adams, banker and railroad magnate; M. V. D. Borden, millionaire mill-owner; J. M. Schrymser, of the Telegraph Cable Company; Henry M. Wilson, of Wilson Brothers, bankers; Colonel J. J. McCook, prominent lawyer, who was offered the position of United States Attorney-General under President McKinley; Washington Connor, wealthy broker, at one time partner of Jay Gould; General Louis Fitzgerald, president of the Washington Trust Company; H. L. Horton, Wall Street banker; A. N. Brady, the modest but potential leader in the gas, electric light, and trolley world of finance; Isadore Wormser, banker; J. H. Rhoades, president Greenwich Savings Bank; John L. Ryker, importer; Samuel Brewster, dry-goods prince; William A. Street, broker; N. Straus, millionaire merchant; William E. Strong, banker; William A. Goadley, broker and banker; Oscar Straus, millionaire merchant, former minister to Turkey; Daniel O'Day, prominent in the Standard Oil Company; Walter Watson, banker; David Barnes, broker; William T. Shedd, dry goods; Stewart Duncan, millionaire sauce and pickle manufacturer; George F. Baker, steel trust, president First National Bank, president New York and Long Branch Railroad, heavy stockholder of the Jersey Central Railroad, the Delaware and Lackawanna, a director and heavy stockholder of other concerns, intimately associated with J. P. Morgan; H. C. Fahnestock, vice-president First National Bank and associated with George F. Baker in other interests; A. B. Proal, of Consolidated Gas interests; P. Fisk, of Harvey, Fisk & Co., bankers; W. Billings, jeweler; Jacob H. Schiff, one of the brainiest men in Wall Street and a member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., bankers; M. Loeb, of the same firm; John A. McCall, the popular president of the New York Life Insurance Company; Joseph Seligman, I. Seligman, Jesse Seligman, and Isaac Seligman, of J. Seligman's banking house; M. Guggenheim, of the Smelter Trust; Edward Shearson, banker and broker, and interested in the United States Steel Corporation; W. F. Havemeyer, sugar magnate; J. R. Williston, banker; H. G. Manning, machine supplies; Colonel William Barbour, head of the Barbour

Continued on page 253.

THE CROWD OF FASHIONABLE TURNOUTS WHICH AWAITS, EVERY AFTERNOON AT SEABRIGHT, THE TRAIN BEARING MANY OF THE PASSENGERS OF THE "BILLIONAIRE BOAT."—*Luckey.*



LIEUTENANT JONES DIRECTING THE DISCHARGE OF THE FANTAIL DECK GUN.



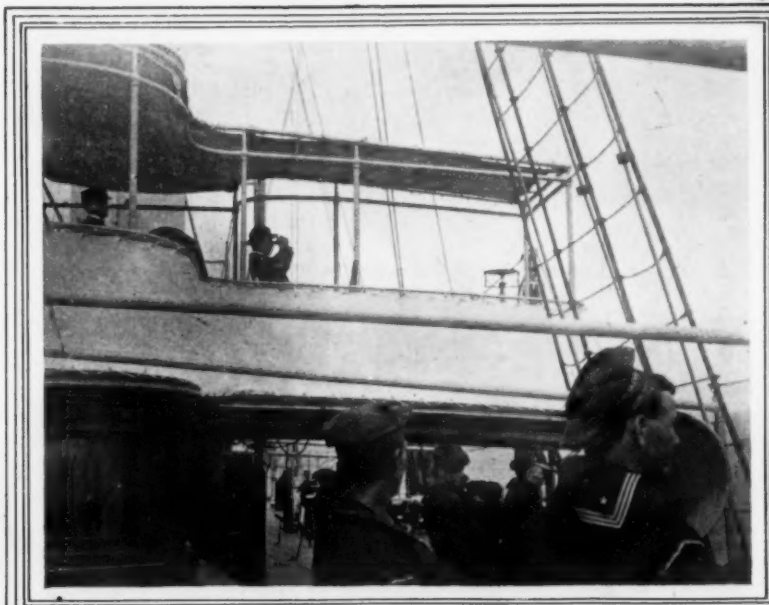
THE UNLUCKY AND DISAPPOINTED MARINES WHO MISSED THE TARGET.



GUNNER O'DONNELL AND THE CREW OF NO. 9 GUN, WHO WON THE PRIZE.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, INTENTLY WATCHING THE FIRING. PAYMASTER MERRIAM AND MR. CRAIG IN THE FOREGROUND.



THE PRESIDENT ON THE BRIDGE OF THE "MAYFLOWER," KEENLY INTERESTED IN THE CONTEST.

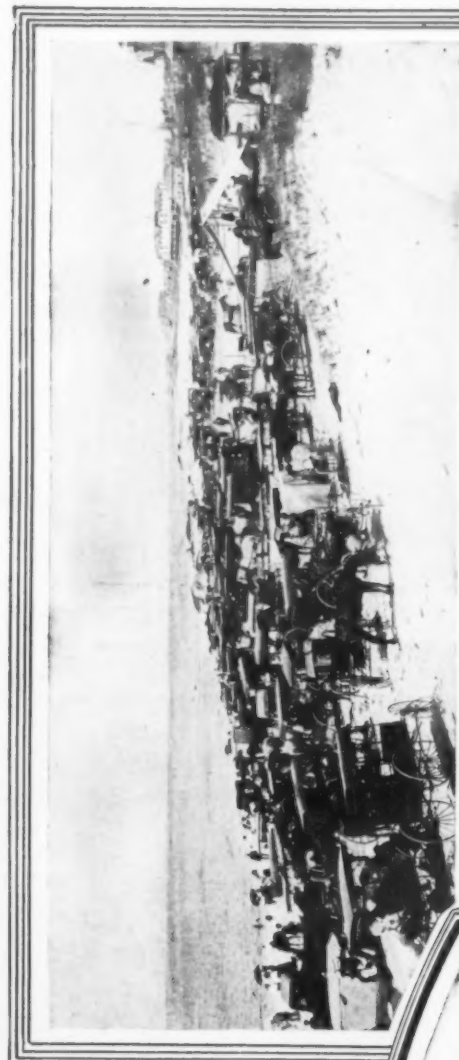
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT INSPIRES THE MEN BEHIND THE GUNS.
CANNONEERS OF THE UNITED STATES SHIP "MAYFLOWER" COMPETE IN A TARGET SHOOT FOR THE PRESIDENT'S PRIZE.

See page 248.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY



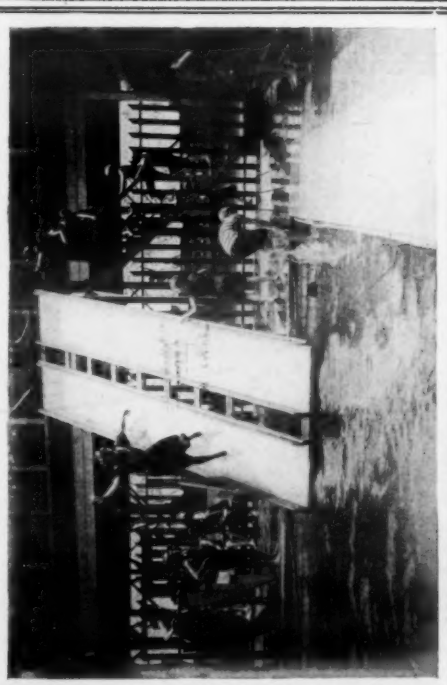
THE QUEEN OF FAIRYLAND'S REVIEWING-STAND AT THE PARADE OF BABIES AT ASBURY PARK, SEEN BY 100,000 PERSONS.—*Pictorial News Company.*



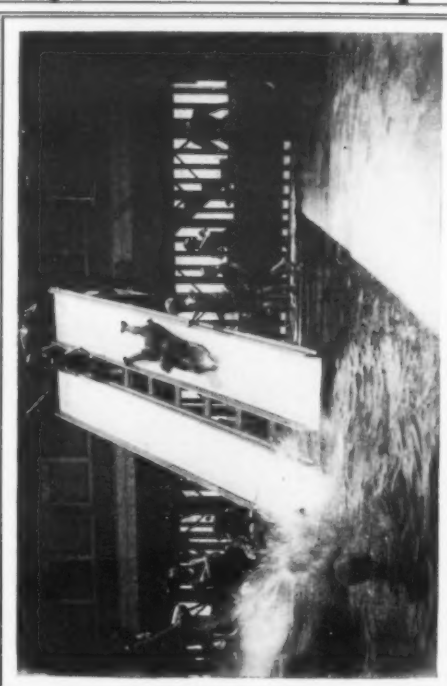
EIGHT THOUSAND FARMERS ENJOYING "SALT-WATER DAY" AT SEAGIRT.
Luckey.



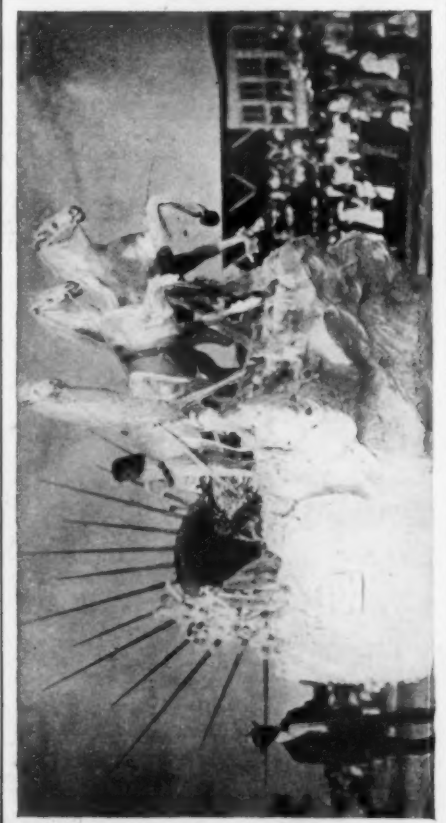
ANNUAL FLOWER-DAY AT ATLANTIC CITY—PICTURESQUE PROCESSION ON THE BOARDWALK WITNESSED BY HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS.



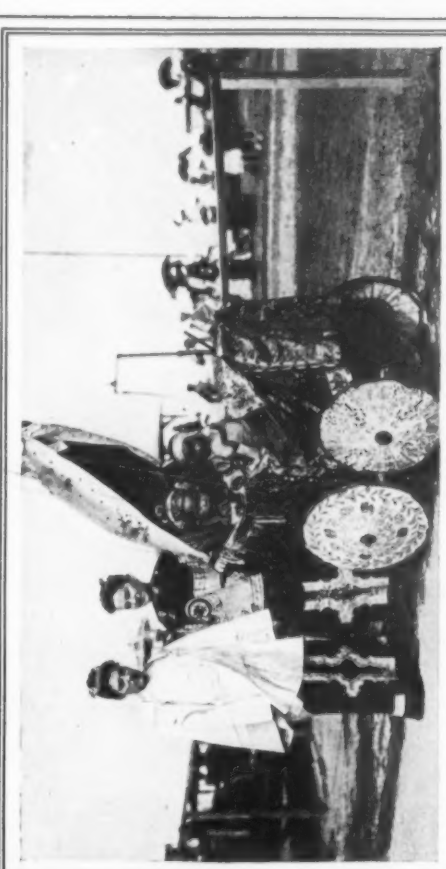
MISS ALICE O'BRIEN, THE ONLY GIRL WHO HAS DARED TO GO DOWN THE CHUTES AT ALLENHURST STANDING ERECT.—*Photograph by Earle.*



MISS HAZEL WOOD GOING DOWN THE CHUTES AT THE TANK AT ALLENHURST.
Photograph by Earle.



"AURORA OPENING THE GATES OF DAY," LITTLE VIRGINIA HOPE KELSEY'S FLOAT, WHICH WON SECOND PRIZE AT THE ASBURY PARK BABY SHOW.—*Pictorial News Company.*



TWO CHINESE INFANTS WHO WERE INTERESTING FEATURES OF THE ASBURY PARK BABY SHOW.
Pictorial News Company.

CURIOUS CARNIVAL CUSTOMS AT JERSEY'S RESORTS.

A FLORAL FESTIVAL; THE FARMERS' ANNUAL RUSH TO THE SEA; DARING FEATS OF SEASIDE BELLES, AND SCENES IN A NOTABLE BABY SHOW.

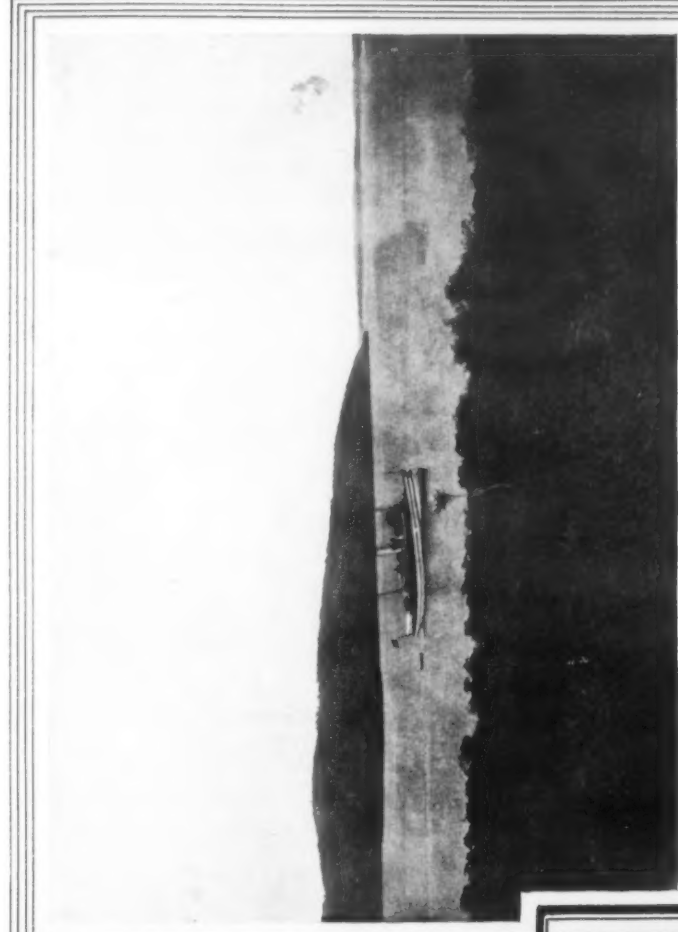
CURIOUS CARNIVAL CUSTOMS AT JERSEY'S RESORTS.
A FLORAL FESTIVAL; THE FARMERS' ANNUAL RUSH TO THE SEA; DARING FEATS OF SEASIDE BELLES, AND SCENES IN A NOTABLE BABY SHOW.



CAMP ROOSEVELT, THE AMERICAN MILITARY POST, COMMANDED BY LIEUTENANT L. M. HARDING.



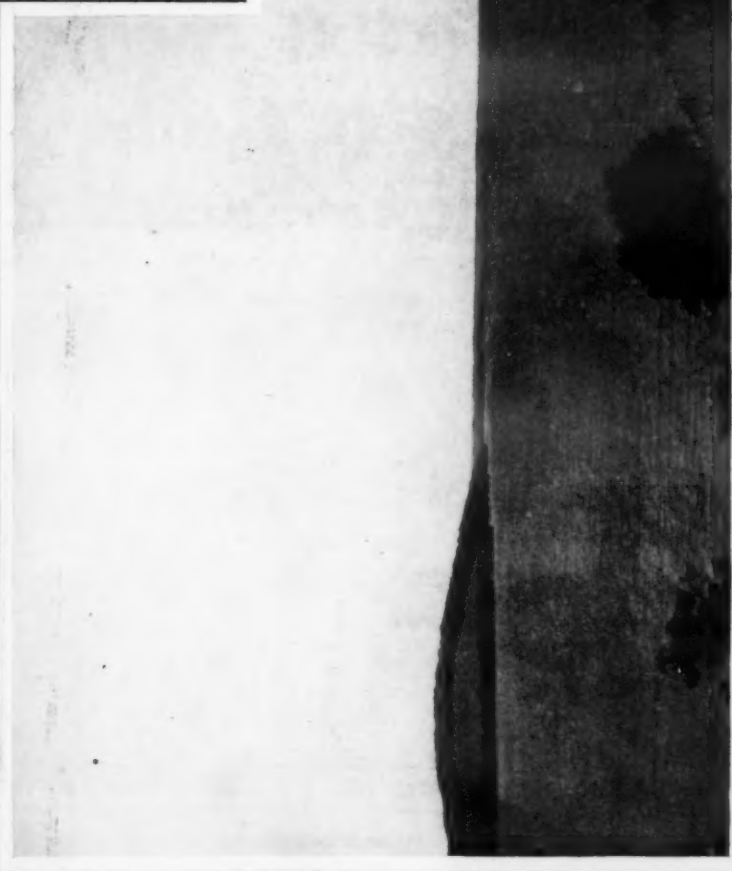
RODNEY HARDING, THE FIRST AND ONLY AMERICAN BOY ON THE ISLAND.



GREAT HARBOR, WHICH COULD ACCOMMODATE THE WORLD'S LARGEST FLEET—UNITED STATES SHIP "POTOMAC" IN FOREGROUND.



LIEUTENANT B. B. MCCORMICK, OF THE UNITED STATES SHIP "POTOMAC," AND MRS. L. M. HARDING, THE ONLY AMERICAN WOMAN IN CULEBRA.



TARGET BAY, A MAGNIFICENT ROADSTEAD, WHERE THE GRAND NAVAL MANOEUVRES WILL TAKE PLACE.



A VIEW OF GREAT HARBOR FROM A BLUFF AT ONE SIDE OF IT.

WHERE UNCLE SAM MAY LOCATE A GREAT NAVAL STATION.

GLIMPSES OF CULEBRA ISLAND, OFF THE COAST OF PORTO RICO, A POINT OF STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE IN THE WEST INDIES.—Photographs by A. C. Haeselbarth.
See page 254.



A Strategic Point in the West Indies

CULEBRA ISLAND, POSSIBLE SITE OF OUR NEW NAVAL STATION.

By Adam C. Haeselbarth.



NAVAL MEN who know the island of Culebra, and there are few others who do, seem to think that the naval manoeuvres there by the North Atlantic Squadron in December next portend the selection of that little bit of Uncle Sam's territory as our West Indian naval station in preference to San Juan, Porto Rico, or to St. Thomas, should the Danish West Indies be acquired by purchase.

Culebra has long been looked upon covetously by Germany, and its value as a strategic point was recognized by Spain. In it the United States has a piece of property worth keeping. I have just had the pleasure of visiting the island, of riding over its trails and inspecting its coastline, taking advantage of opportunity to accompany Lieutenant B. B. McCormick, of the United States Steamer *Potomac*, on one of that vessel's runs from San Juan to Culebra.

Culebra is a fairly fertile and extremely picturesque island with two splendid bays, Great Harbor and Target Bay, respectively, and a number of smaller ones. It is a part of Porto Rico, although seventeen miles east of that island and nineteen miles west of St. Thomas. It is approximately eight miles long and three miles wide. Off its coast are Northeast and Southwest Islands, each a mile long, and Culebrita, of the same extent, 3½ miles east of the main land. On a bluff on Culebrita is a light-house, the fixed white light of which can be seen twenty-one miles at sea.

At present Culebra is in a somewhat primitive state of civilization. Of its 704 inhabitants the only Americans are in Camp Roosevelt, the marine camp on the bluff overlooking Great Harbor. These soldiers number a dozen and are commanded by Lieutenant Leon H. Harding, a hustler of good old Missouri stock. It is expected, however, that 400 marines will be stationed on Culebra before December. Three small guns and one five-inch gun have been mounted, and a large quantity of gun-cotton for explosives has been stored.

In event of trouble with a foreign Power, Culebra could be quickly and effectively fortified. It is a series of hills, ranging in height from 100 to 650 feet, the last-named being in the centre of the island and being called Signal Hill because Lieutenant Harding has erected there a signal-station from which Porto Rico, Vieque, and St. Thomas can be clearly seen. The station is connected by telephone with Camp Roosevelt, and instant notification

of the sighting of a fleet still thirty miles out at sea could be given.

The naval operations in December, in anticipation of which the Navy Department of the United States is expending a million dollars, and which will cost much more, will take place in Target Bay, on the south coast, and Great Harbor, the next bay to the eastward. Target Bay is a big, open roadstead with all sorts of good water, there being from six to twelve fathoms near shore. Great Harbor, which is partially landlocked, is entered through a deep channel past a coral reef, on which the surf is always pounding, but which is well marked by buoys. The average depth of water is from six to seven fathoms. At the head of Great Harbor stands Culebra village, with a population of 400, and made up of a collection of small frame houses and native shacks, with a few more pretentious structures. There are two tiny wooden school-houses and a little Catholic church, the sanctuary having been built by contributions from Porto Rican Catholics. The Governor's "palace," Casa Blanca, now occupied by Delegate Leopoldo Padrone, is a big two-story frame tenement near the wharf and has never been treated to a coat of paint; hence its name, "White House," is a trifle inappropriate. The wharf is a small structure of piles

and but one small stream of fresh water in the island. There are two good-sized lakes containing brackish water which the cattle drink, but which is unfit for human use. The people are supplied from the public cistern of stored rain-water in Culebra village and from a few private cisterns. The marines in Camp Roosevelt get fresh water from a water barge anchored in Great Harbor and holding ten thousand gallons. The naval vessels attend to the filling of this barge from their tanks.

At present Culebra's chief industry is the raising of cattle, the island producing exceptionally large, strong stock, which it ships to Porto Rico, Cuba, Vieque, and elsewhere. Some of the finest oxen in the world are grown in Culebra, and as there is plenty of land suited to grazing, some one ought to make big profits in the future growing cattle there. The latest census enumerates 2,315 head, valued at \$37,911, as follows: Bovine cattle, 1,355 head; horses, 231; asses, 4; sheep, 150; goats, 335; swine, 180. Any of the animals named thrive well and can be raised at a minimum of expense.

The usual tropical products are found in the island, but are not cultivated to any great extent. At present only eight acres are devoted to tobacco; 275 to minor products; 2,639 to pastures, and 894 acres are wood and brush land, making a total of 3,816 acres under "cultivation." Cotton was once raised quite extensively in Culebra, and much of the land is well adapted to its growth. Delegate Padrone presented me with several fine specimens which he grew during the past year. Corn, bananas, potatoes, sugar-cane, mangoes, melons and limes flourish with little attention, and tortoise-shells figure in the exports. There is buried pirate treasure, too, the natives say, and scores of holes on Pirate Cay, a little island in Great Harbor, attest the belief of searchers after the gold of the old West Indian buccaneers. No prospecting for minerals has ever been done, so far as can be ascertained. Coral formations abound, and in our rides through the woods we startled wild parrots and gay-plumaged birds. Wood ants build huge nests in the trees, and naturalists and other scientists can find much to interest them all over the island. The views from the heights are superb, and a gallop along the hard, white, sandy beaches, by a rolling surf, is a treat to the horseman who loves both the exercise and nature.

Continued on page 253.



THE ISLAND OF CULEBRA, SEVENTEEN MILES EAST OF PORTO RICO.

and stones, and is at the point where the large government dock and coal-sheds may yet be built.

What may prove to be a serious drawback to the colonization of Culebra is a lack of water. There are no



COLLECTING THE MAIL ON THE "KEARSARGE."



SMALL ARMS PRACTICE ON BOARD THE "KEARSARGE" WHILE THE VESSEL WAS AT SEA.



TORPEDO-BOAT HANGING ASTERN OF THE FLAG-SHIP AWAITING THE ADMIRAL'S ORDERS.



THE SHIP'S MASCOT, MIKE, ENGAGED IN A BOUT WITH DR. MCCLURG.

THE BLUE SQUADRON'S LEADER IN THE GREAT WAR GAME.

SCENES ON BOARD ADMIRAL HIGGINSON'S FLAG-SHIP, THE UNITED STATES SHIP "KEARSARGE," DURING THE CONTEST OF THE FLEETS.—Walker.



JESSIE BUSLEY,
Who plays a leading rôle in "The
New Clown," at the Garrick.
Savoy.



JANE TAYLER,
In Mrs. Genevieve Haines's play,
"Hearts Aflame," at the
Bijou.—*Northrop.*



MARGARET GORDON,
One of the pretty girls in "The
New Clown."
Savoy.



AMELIA STONE,
Who remains an attraction in "A
Chinese Honeymoon," at the
Casino.—*Gilbert & Bacon.*



WILLIAM H. CRANE AS "DAVID HARUM,"
which success he is reviving at the
Criterion.—*Savoy.*



A CHARACTERISTIC GROUP FROM "DAVID HARUM,"
Mr. Crane in the centre.—*Savoy.*



DOROTHY DONNELLY,
who has resumed her rôle of "Madame Alvarez," in
"Soldiers of Fortune," at the Savoy.—*Schh. ss.*

THE DRAMA IN NEW YORK.

THE FALL SEASON OPENS AUSPICIOUSLY WITH NEW SUCCESSES AND THE RETURN OF SEVERAL OLD ONES.



HALL CAINE,
The famous English novelist.

existence on bread and water, and take himself to a real *bona fide* castle. This lordly mansion is known as Greeba Castle, and it is situated on the Isle of Man, the scene of several of Mr. Caine's best stories. Here Mr. Caine works in a charming study between the hours of five and eight in the morning, for he is one of the few literary men who do not burn the midnight oil. His study is a very handsome apartment, commanding a fine view of the country-side. Curiously enough, there is no desk in it, for the author of "The Christian" never uses one. Instead he sits in a chair, and works with the paper on his knees. The chair he uses should be inspiring indeed, for it belonged to Dante Gabriel Rossetti, whose friend he was. Some idea of Mr. Caine's income from his writings may be gained from the fact that he received \$10,000 simply for the serial rights of "The Eternal City" in England alone and probably as much more from America. After that came his copyrights on the book itself, which amounted to a much larger sum. But it was not many years ago that Mr. Caine was earning a modest livelihood as reader for the English publishing firm of Bentley. It was while serving in this capacity that the manuscript of Miss Corelli's "Romance of Two Worlds" came under his scrutiny and he marked it "not good literature, but has good selling qualities." Miss Corelli has since declared that she took a "very natural antipathy to Hall Caine in consequence" and has since avoided reading his books on principle; another instance of the way of a woman scorned.

OUR NORTHERN neighbor, the "Lady of the Snows," has not produced a more illustrious man-of-letters than Charles G. D. Roberts, of whose latest book, "The Kindred of the Wild" (L. C. Page & Co.), we have recently had occasion to speak. Mr. Roberts was born near Fredericton, New Brunswick, and comes, on his father's side, of a long line of English college professors and men of scholarship and influence. His father, the Rev. G. Goodridge Roberts, M.A., is rector of the English church at Fredericton, and a canon of the cathedral there. His mother is a sister of Bliss Carman's mother and of kin to the mother of Emerson, so that his literary gifts may be accounted for in part by heredity. Mr. Roberts was graduated with honors in 1879, received the degree of M.A. in 1881, and, after some experience in teaching, went to Toronto in 1883, and there founded *The Week*, with the assistance of Professor Goldwin Smith. Later he served as professor of English and French literature in King's College, Nova Scotia, and after that was associate editor for a time of that excellent but short-lived New York periodical, *The Illustrated American*. Since that experience he has devoted himself wholly to literature. Professor Roberts is so versatile and has excelled in so many things that it is not easy to classify him. He has been called *par excellence* the poet of Canada, and as a novelist he has been likened to Hardy. He has also written a history of Canada which is regarded as an authority on that subject. And his latest book, "The Kindred of the Wild," shows that he is quite equal to the best of the nature story-writers of the day. We have Mr. Roberts's own word for it that after he has completed another romance which he has in hand he proposes to put the finishing touches on a lyrical drama on which he has been engaged for some years.

IN AN English periodical of current date is found a good anecdote of Thackeray which I do not remember to have seen before. It relates to the house in Kensington where the novelist set up housekeeping in 1846. In after years, when passing by this house with James T. Fields, the American publisher, Thackeray exclaimed, with mock gravity: "Down on your knees, you rogue, for here 'Vanity Fair' was penned, and I will go down with you, for I have a high opinion of the little production myself." This little story recalls another concerning the same book. One day a friend congratulated Thackeray on the touch in "Vanity Fair" where Becky admires her husband when he is giving Lord Steyn the chastisement which ruins her life. "Well," said the author, "when I wrote the sentence I slapped my fist on the table and said: 'That is a touch of genius!'" Kensington was always Thackeray's favorite neighborhood. At the old Greyhound, with its memories of Pope and Addison and Macaulay, Harry Esmond stayed so as to be near his "dear lady," Lady Castlewood, and the beautiful Beatrix, whose house was

In the Sphere of Literature

By La Salle A Maynard



at the corner opposite. This house, where Thackeray made the Pretender hide, had been in the early years of the eighteenth century the residence of that Marquess of Powis who followed James II. into exile, and by him was created Duke of Powis. The house then had stabling and a cottage attached to it, and the cottage is the house in Young Street where Thackeray wrote "Vanity Fair" and "Pendennis."

ALL WHO are desirous of grasping the full scope and significance of the irrigation bill passed by Congress at its last session should obtain and read the work on "Irrigation in the United States," written by Frederick Haynes Newell, chief of the division of hydrography of the United States Geological Survey, and published by Funk & Wagnalls. The work has no direct reference to the bill, but it is devoted to a clear and comprehensive exposition of irrigation applied to the arid lands of the West, which are brought within the provisions of the measure in question. The work is based on the individual studies and investigations of Professor Newell, extending over a period of twelve years past, and it is illustrated and explained with a profusion of charts, tables, maps, and photographic plates. The subject considered is truly fascinating when considered from the standpoint of the agriculturist, the political economist, or from that of any citizen who is interested in the future development of the country and the making of happy, contented, and prosperous homes. Home-making is, in fact, as Professor Newell says, "the aim of this book," an aim apparent enough when one considers such statements as that made here, that "fully one-third of the whole United States, exclusive of Alaska and outlying possessions, consists of vacant public land," the greater part of which can only be made fertile and habitable by the processes of irrigation, such as are described in this book. It needs to be understood also that irrigation is applicable not only to arid and desert lands, but that its use on farm lands generally, especially in the dry seasons, would often be of immense advantage. Investigation and experiment show that we are only beginning to realize the value of water as a fertilizing agency. In his recent work on "Fields, Factories and Workshops," Prince Krapotkin points out the fact that by the irrigating process the productive capacity of farm lands in France, Italy, and Belgium has been increased four and five fold.

IF AUGUSTINE BIRRELL has not added much, if anything, to our knowledge of William Hazlitt as a figure in English literature by his recent biography of that individual, the latest addition to Macmillan's "English Men of Letters" series, he has widened our view of Hazlitt as a man among men. And Hazlitt was, on the whole, a curious compound, a man not measurable by ordinary standards, reminding us in some respects of Walter Savage Landor—not so profound, by any means, nor so brilliant, but akin to Landor in amazing energy, in disdain of current opinion, and a certain ruggedness of temper not always agreeable to those who stood nearest. He took the literature and the facts of life that he found nearest to him, assimilated them, and out of them shaped a world that he lived in. He may have been, probably was, as Mr. Birrell calls him, an incorrigible sentimentalist; he certainly was very little of a poet. He loved to handle solid facts; no matter how flowery his style became at times, he loved not mysticism in any shape; he thought his thought through relentlessly until it was sharp, clear-cut, strongly outlined in his head, and then he put it on paper in the plainest words he could find. In depicting a man of such a life and character Mr. Birrell is very much at home, and I know of no man living who could have done it so well.

IF ANY ONE should read the first and the last stories in Elizabeth G. Jordan's latest book "Tales of Destiny" (Harper & Brothers) we are sure that he would be impelled to read the seven or eight other short stories that lie between. The first tale, "The Voice in the World of Pain," is a picture of wifely love and devotion which could have been written only by a woman, and the last, "A Collaboration," is an equally striking picture of the depths and heights of a mother's affection set against the dark background of an erring life. There is an element of mysticism in the first story, which adds greatly to its interest, and in the last we have the ingenious device of the author, who begins the tale, and the secretary, to whom it is being dictated and who supplies the sequel, the latter, as it proves, being the unhappy victim to which the plot relates.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS ago a brilliant lecturer on the battles of the Civil War asked a gallant division commander to attend his lecture, as the general's old division would be mentioned frequently and in a manner to elicit applause. The general promised to be present. As he walked away, the lecturer called him back and said: "Perhaps I ought to explain a little matter; in the engagements your division held the right of the line, but I have placed it on the left; it makes my lecture go so much better." Some of the new novels have tampered with historic facts quite as unscrupulously; others have gone further, and with blacking-pot and whitewash-brush have made unrecognizable nondescripts of some char-

acters that have long been distinct in the public eye. To destroy an actual character is a shameful method of saving a fiction-story.

A STUDY of Prose Fiction," by Bliss Perry, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, is announced for early publication by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The aim of this book is to discuss the outlines of the art of fiction—not to sketch the history of the English novel. In writing it, the author has followed his notes prepared a few years ago for a course of lectures on prose fiction at Princeton University. These lectures were repeated before several classes, and many teachers, who had occasion to examine the syllabus of the lectures and the topical work assigned in connection with them, have asked the author to publish them in a book which would be adapted to effective use in the class-room as well as of interest to the general reader. An appendix contains bibliographies, topics for study, plot analyses, review questions, suggestions to teachers, and other helps. Mr. Perry's experience as a writer, teacher, and editor has eminently fitted him for the task he has undertaken.

AMONG WRITERS who have two distinct literary personalities, W. J. Henderson, author of several books on musical topics, is prominent. He has done more than any other American writer to make great orchestral and operatic works intelligible to people who like music but lack education therein. Yet to thousands of men, some of whom are music-lovers, Mr. Henderson is known only as an interesting and trustworthy writer on yachts and yachting, ship construction, and marine affairs in general. His influence has reached the antipodes, for his musical works are universally text-books in Australia and his articles on the international yacht races last year were copied by Australian and East Indian newspapers.

THE CHARGE against Dickens, that in drawing Harold Skimpole, in "Bleak House," he perpetrated a libelous caricature of his friend Leigh Hunt, has been repudiated by Mr. Swinburne in his recent criticism of the novelist. Mr. Swinburne maintains that Skimpole was so unlike Leigh Hunt that the charge was absurd, but he blames Dickens for not having taken this high line, and denied the similarity outright. The *Westminster Gazette* lately recalled Dickens's semi-apology for Skimpole, which was to the effect that he made Skimpole talk like Leigh Hunt, but that in all other respects the character was imaginary.

GEORGE HENRY PAYNE, a young and popular New York journalist, has written a book that will interest all who follow the theatre either as a diversion or a business. "A Great Part" is a strong story of the mummer's world, and although Mr. Payne treats the actor in a satiric vein, his depiction of the foibles of the type he selects is none the less true. Mr. Payne is engaged on a second novel in conjunction with Augustus Thomas, the dramatist. Incidentally, he takes an interest in politics, and is named as the Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Thirty-first District, New York City. "A Great Part" is issued by the Continental Publishing Company, of this city.

Books Worth Waiting For.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are to publish a translation of the new "Taine Letters," which have attracted a good deal of attention in France.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are planning the publication, in two volumes, of an "Anthology of Russian Literature," by Professor Leo Wiener.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish this autumn a beautiful *édition-de-luxe* of the late John Fiske's works, which is the only complete and uniform edition to be had.

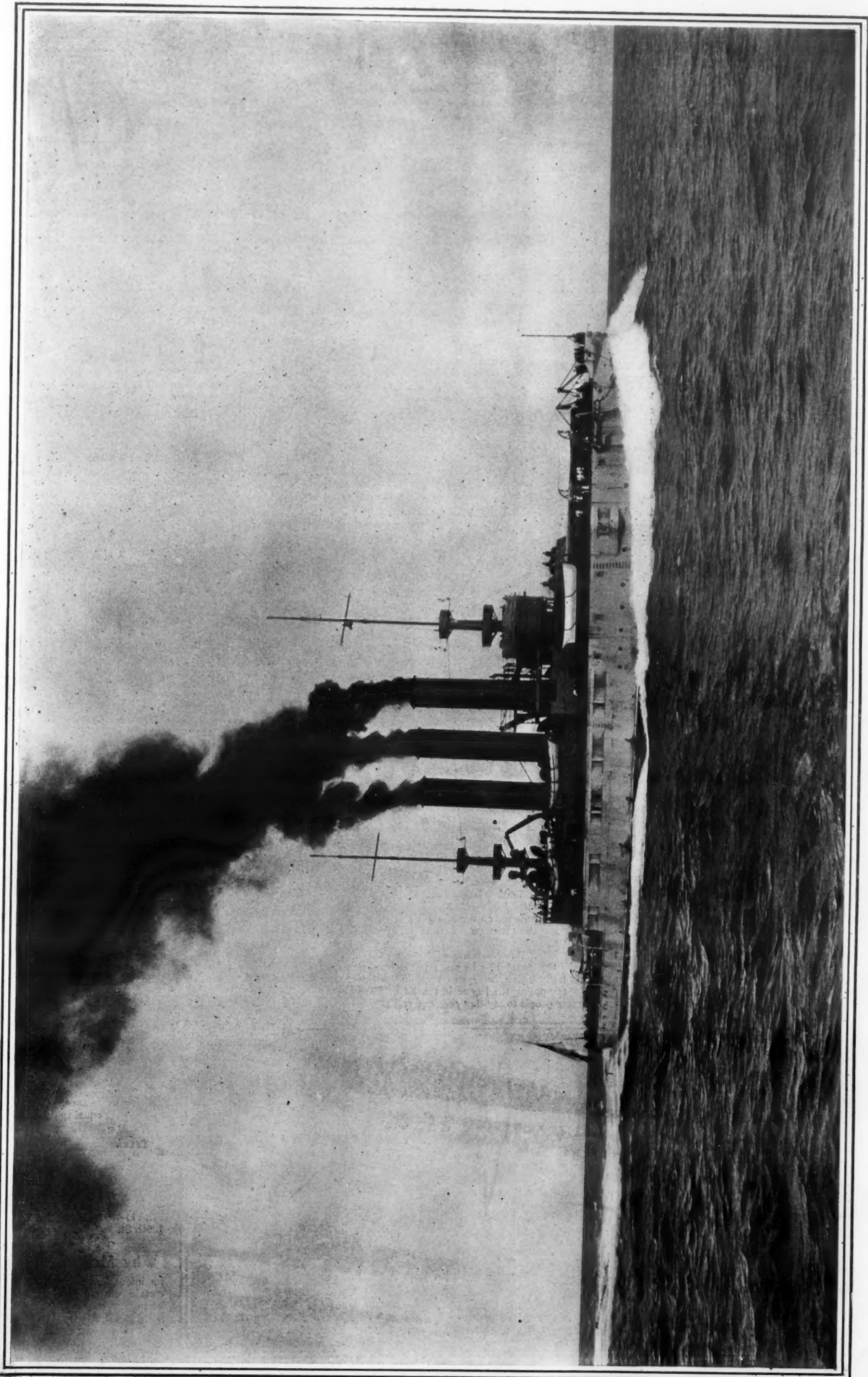
A reminder of the fact that all the dark places in Africa have by no means been brought into the light will appear in the book "The Uganda Protectorate," by Sir Harry Johnston, which Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish this fall.

Before his death Mr. John G. Nicolay, for many years marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States, and with John Hay author of the authorized life of Lincoln, made a condensation of the original ten-volume biography, upon which he and Mr. Hay spent so many years. This condensation the Century Company will soon issue.



CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS,
The eminent Canadian writer.





THE POWERFUL NEW UNITED STATES BATTLE-SHIP "MAINE."
SPEEDING AT THE RATE OF NEARLY EIGHTEEN KNOTS ON HER OFFICIAL TRIAL OFF THE NEW ENGLAND COAST.—Copyright, 1902, by William H. Rau.

In the World of Sports

PERILS OF AUTOMOBILE SPEEDING—WILL CRESCUS BREAK THE TROTTING RECORD?—FARCICAL BASEBALL

AUTO SPEEDING DANGEROUS, BUT THRILLING.—The speed bug has never before buzzed so continuously in the ears of the sporting world as he is buzzing to-day. Owners of yachts no longer will tolerate a slow boat, no matter how much it cost, nor how handsome and comfortable its appointments. It must get there and back and do it quickly, or it will not be kept in commission. More millionaires are interested in fast moving thoroughbreds and trotters and pacers than ever before, and the present season is likely to witness more broken records than did any previous year. All bicycle records have gone by the board this year and many new ones will be made before the season is out. As for the automobile, there is no estimating at this time how fast these machines will be able to travel over specially prepared tracks and macadamized roads. With some of the machines their speed depends largely upon the nerve of their drivers and the condition of the road and track. But speeding of automobiles is dangerous work and it is no sport for the timid man or woman. One must have complete control of one's nerves and a quick brain and eye, to escape serious injury to self and machine, to say nothing of the general public. In possibly no other sport is the quick thinker so much needed. The recent meet at the Brighton Beach track, conducted by the Long Island Automobile Club, was a success in the face of many obstacles. Many of the owners and makers withdrew their machines at the last minute, but enough were left to furnish excellent sport. Not an accident of any sort marred the races, although there were two accidents at and near the track earlier in the day. Many of these speed trials, however, have to date not furnished the practical demonstration needed. It is all right to send automobiles for records, but the special machines made only for speed and scarcely resembling automobiles at all should be barred out of future contests. The Harvard University students with their steamer, made and run by themselves, deserve credit for their ingenuity, but such efforts do not serve to solve the automobile question by any means. Fast automobiles are desirable, but we have no place or patience with freak machines, such as the Cannon steamer or the Baker torpedo, which created such havoc upon the Staten Island roads not long ago. There is no reason why records made by freaks should be allowed except in a special class for machines of that sort. In open competition machines should also be classified by weight as well as by horse-power. The automobile clubs must sooner or later give attention to the status of the drivers. Open competition in which amateurs and professionals meet will have to be stopped. Such things as a professional mechanic and a young millionaire competing in a race would not be tolerated in any other sport. Still, automobiling is a new recreation and pastime, and these little differences will in time adjust themselves. The yarns, however, that certain well-known millionaires will be declared professionals are all nonsense.

CAN CRESCUS AND DAN PATCH DO IT?—While the runners are attracting more attention than ever, it is pleasing to note that the trotters and pacers are attracting more people to their meets than ever before. There are people who claim that they have no use for a trotter, for they realize all the time that the animal might go faster by breaking and running the remainder of the distance. To the real enthusiast among the drivers the motion of the trotter of the Cresceus, The Abbot, Boralma, and Lord Derby type is the poetry of motion itself, and the gallop of a thoroughbred is as meaningless as science to a cud-chewing bovine. While the pacer will never hold the same place in the heart of the driver as the real trotter, still the pacer has come to the front in gallant fashion during the last few years. Dan Patch, who has just broken his own record, bringing the figures down to 1.50½, is expected to get them down to Star Pointer's record before many more weeks. Patch is one of the handsomest animals of the turf to-day, and his easy, graceful stride arouses enthusiasm wherever he appears. While the efforts of Cresceus, the king of trotters, to lower the record to two minutes have not been successful as yet, Ketcham,

his owner and driver, is confident that his noble stallion will accomplish the feat before the present season ends. Hot weather and a fast track are absolutely necessary for record breaking by both man and beast. There has been little scorching weather this year, but Old Sol will have his sway sooner or later, and when he does, look out for Cresceus, the gentlest and most noble trotter that ever wore harness.

PRaise FOR THE DOHERTYS.—The visit of the Doherty brothers and Dr. Pim to this country has done much for lawn tennis and the enthusiasts are loud in their praises of the Englishmen, whose consistent work at the net in this country won them so many friends. The Englishmen are coming over again next year, and their reception and welcome will be even more hearty than it was this summer. They are sportsmen and clever tennis players, but whether they will be able to lift the International cup next year is a question. The recent tournaments have shown that Whitman is a remarkable player, and is in a class by himself, practically, when in condition. The experts are now looking and scheming for a suitable mate for Whitman for the doubles. If Davis could learn that steadiness shown so conspicuously by the Dohertys, a better team mate for Whitman could not be found. Still, several youngsters are coming to the front, and one or two of them may make the present champions take a back seat in another year.



MR. PERCY OWEN, AN ENTHUSIASTIC AUTOMOBILIST, "THE FOURNIER OF AMERICA." Jackson & Schmeitzel.

PREPARING FOR FALL AND WINTER SPORTS.—Already preparations are being made for fall and midwinter sports. The football players are beginning to train cauliflower-like bunches on top of their heads and to pay more attention to those golden rules of good physical condition, temperate diet, and early hours. Arrangements are being made for the opening of the hockey season, and there may also be some professional football seen this fall. This scheme was tried in 1894 and the six clubs composing the league lost a lot of money and caused some people to say that club and college sentiment

alone made football the great game that it is. Certainly success for professional football in this country is dubious. Still, there is no reason why it should not succeed. It is a robust game, however, and while a man will risk his neck for his club or college he might not be as indifferent when he receives a stipulated salary for playing the game. Bruises received under salary hurt much more than do the mishaps to long-haired college players.

A BASEBALL FARCE.—The present race of the National League is little short of a farce. Before the season opened it was predicted that the Pittsburg team was in a class by itself and that the other seven clubs had no possible chance. Pittsburg, strong in every department of the game, has played consistently right from the start. With the exception, occasionally, of a display of overconfidence, the Dreyfus contingent has played brilliant baseball throughout the season. Team work has played its usual important part in the success of the team. The American League race has been much closer and more uncertain, and it is no wonder that the younger organization has made all of the money this year. Still, the losses of the old clubs will not be as heavy as they were last season. Contract jumping must be stopped or the game will lose caste with the public. In no previous season have so many promising youngsters been brought to the front. It only needs that this good material be utilized in the right way.

GEORGE E. STACKHOUSE.

Sporting Queries Answered.

H. A. C., CHICAGO.—Frank Ives was the champion when he died. He was a pupil of Schaefer, the present billiard champion.

C. A. M., ST. LOUIS.—The weight of the bat should be determined largely by your own strength. In youth a lighter bat is preferable.

J. L. T., CHICAGO.—Two balls are allowed in service. That is the reason why the player generally tries the troublesome twist on the first serve, knowing that he can lob over the last ball if his first goes out of bounds or into the net.

M. A. A., BOSTON.—Titus, the American rowing champion, calls New York his home at present, although he originally came from New Orleans. He weighs about 150 pounds in condition.

W. H. S., MEMPHIS.—In a dispute over a poker game it is always best to abide by the house rules. Where the game is played regularly such rules always exist. You cannot change your bet after you have placed the chips on the table and announced your wager.

G. T. M., INDIANAPOLIS.—The general opinion of men who follow the doings of the prize ring closely is that the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries fight was not a "fake." Men do not pummel each other in prearranged matches as those two men did in California.

L. C. H.—The shooting season for small game in most of the Southern States opens about November 15th. The birds are slow flyers and undeveloped before that time. G. E. S.

A Mischievous Church Scheme.

IT IS inconceivable that any sound and well-balanced leader or counselor of workingmen will approve the scheme announced from Indiana of a "Union Labor Church," to which only organized workingmen and their sympathizers shall be admitted, and from which rich men shall be excluded, and whose expenses shall be paid by assessments on the unions. Such a religious organization, if called into existence at all, could only have the effect of further widening the breach between capital and labor and giving new occasions for strife and bitterness. A religious body based on the "labor" issue would be more mischievous than a political party organized on the same lines, since religious prejudices and antagonisms always run deeper than any other and are more difficult to overcome.

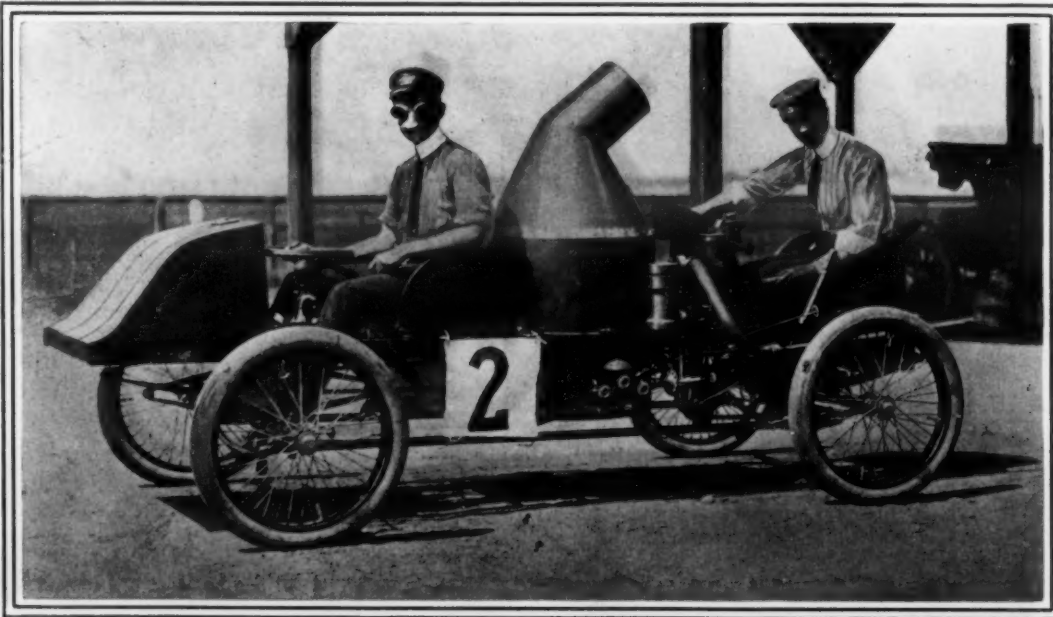
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CURIOUS STEAM VEHICLE, BUILT BY HARVARD STUDENTS, WHICH MADE A WORLD'S RECORD FOR A MILE ON A CIRCULAR TRACK OF 1:07 3-5 AT THE RECENT AUTOMOBILE RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH.—Jackson & Schmeitzel.



THE BLITHE AND BEAUTIFUL DUCHESS
ARRIVES AT THE CASINO AND ENJOYS
THE SCENES OF FORMER DAYS.



THE CYNOSURE OF MANY EYES—THE
DUCHESS, ESCORTED ABOUT BY
MR. JAMES F. D. LANIER.



THE DUCHESS AND HER MOTHER INTERESTEDLY WATCHING A POLO GAME.

A TITLED AMERICAN WOMAN'S TRIUMPHAL VISIT "HOME."

CONSUELO, THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH, AND DAUGHTER OF W. K. VANDERBILT, IS THE SOCIAL SENSATION AT THE SUMMER CAPITAL OF WEALTH AND FASHION, NEWPORT, R. I.—Photographs by Burton.

The Romance of the Mexican Nation

ITS VICISSITUDES FROM EARLIEST TIMES AND ITS SALVATION THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITS MINERAL RESOURCES

By E. C. Rowe

NO NATION of the globe has a more romantic life story than the republic of Mexico. Into the past 10,000 years archaeologists have gone, and from mounds and inscriptions on deeply buried tablets of stone they have read the beginning of this romance of a long-lived people. They have concluded that human life on the western hemisphere first existed at the equatorial zone, while the vast territory which is now the land of the United States and Canada on the north and the republics of South America on the south was under a great blanket of ice. In the equatorial zone archaeologists believe the temperature was temperate ten thousand years ago, and that people thrived and civilization was far advanced. The first emigration from the tropical zone as the sheets of ice over the land receded toward the poles was into Mexico, and there a great nation was established, its people living in the luxuries of a fertile land, skilled in architecture and the arts, peaceful and prosperous. They built great temples and pyramids, established aqueducts and canals; and all these things are attested by ruins which have been unearthed.

Then came great terrestrial dislocations and upheavals, the first reverse to the antecedents of a people whose life has been through the ages a series of reverses from natural causes and from the ruthless attacks of conquerors. Following the great upheaval were famine, drought, and pestilence. Tribes fought their neighbors; the destruction begun by nature was continued by the victims themselves. The population gradually continued northward. Arizona and New Mexico continued to support thousands, who lived in comparative luxury, far advanced in the gentle arts of peace; but through the denudation of forests and the disappearance of surface waters through great rock fissures, the lands became arid, an agricultural people could no longer subsist, and the descendants of those who made the first civilization under the tropics continued northward over the plains, encountering tribes which had their origin in Asia and Europe and had reached the American continent from the north.

The peoples from the South and the tribes from the North had many conflicts. The land of the United States to-day is dotted with mounds, which are, according to this theory, the breastworks which these prehistoric people threw up for self-protection against the savage tribes which they encountered. Still, in the fertility of Mexico a nation lived in luxury. Its people dwelt in beautiful cities, surrounded by the comforts of their civilization, peaceful and happy, skilled in the arts, learned in the sciences of astronomy and metallurgy. And then, down swept upon this peaceful people, weakened by their own refinement, the Spaniards led by the redoubtable Cortez.

The story of the Spanish conquest, the defeat of the great forces of the Mexicans by Cortez and his ridiculously small body of men, is told in modern history and has become the subject of romantic story. Bewildered by the dash and daring of the Spaniards (for in those days the Spaniards were the greatest soldiers of the world, the highest type of rugged, physical development), the gentle Aztecs surrendered. It was the second conquest of a people doomed, as their traditions taught them, to be conquered. Although intelligent in some of the sciences and skilled in many of the highest arts, these people of the Montezumas were strangely superstitious, and they had taught themselves that this doom would come; and this teaching made their conquest more easy, as the conquered went into battle with the conviction that their surrender to the conqueror was in the inevitable course of fate. The ninth Montezuma gave himself up to the Spanish invader.

Among the arts which these gentle people had employed, although in a primitive way, was that of mining and the refinement of metals. Gold, silver, and copper were taken from the inexhaustible supply of the mountains, and constituted no small part of the wealth of the people. For the ransom of their King, who was a prisoner in the hands of the Spanish conqueror, the people carried from their rich hoards great quantities of these three precious metals and placed them in the hands of the triumphant Cortez. The ransom, it is said, was equal to \$6,300,000—a king's ransom, indeed! And thus did its mineral wealth begin to play an important part in the destiny of

Mexico at the opening of the era marked by the Spanish conquest. Dazed by the untold treasures of gold and silver, which lay at their hands, Cortez and his men worked with wild energy to gain even greater riches. They succeeded. Gold and silver they found in abundance. They mined and hoarded it greedily. Copper they did not heed. From tin, which the natives possessed, and from copper brought to him as ransom for Montezuma, the king, Cortez had several bronze cannon cast, and afterwards eight thousand copper arrow-heads made.

But the natives thought more of the copper metal than did the conqueror. From copper the Aztecs made implements of all sorts—axes, hoes, knives, trowels, chisels and even needles; the copper being used with alloys, which made it hard to a degree which cannot now be attained

fered under the iron heel of the Spanish conqueror; and then their land was drained of a part of its wealth of gold and silver. A fateful chain, it seemed, of misfortune.

But in the rush for sudden wealth from the resources of a conquered people, the invaders abandoned the copper mines, from which the natives had obtained large quantities of ore, and kept their attention always on the production of gold and silver. The consequence was that the vast copper deposits were not disturbed, and as generation followed generation, even the location of the copper mines came to be forgotten. And now Mexico has entered into another era of its national life, an era marked by improvement and rehabilitation and progress, under the administration of the remarkable soldier and statesman, President Diaz, and under the inspiration and influence of citizens of the United States, whom the great leader of Mexico loves to welcome into his country. And in this new life of the Mexican republic copper is destined to play an important part.



GENERAL PORFIRIO DIAZ,
President of Mexico.

by any known method of tempering. Still the Spaniards under Cortez, the conqueror, increased their wealth from the fabulous hoards which the rocks of the new land held within tempting reach. Stories of this wealth floated back to the old world, and hearing of the ease with which riches were gained in the new world, young adventurous Spaniards of noble blood flocked to the land of the Montezumas, despoiling the natives of their wealth, so that the nation entered into the next era of its life, a nation of slaves, robbed of their wealth, their spirit and courage gone with their independence. Those who followed in the train of the conquerors obtained wealth which even in this day of enormous fortunes seems almost fabulous.

The names of many of those who sought and gained vast riches from the gold and silver mines of Mexico during the eighteenth century are still known, some of them still being associated with mining districts of the country. One of these was José Laborda, whose wealth obtained from the mines of gold and silver was \$50,000,000. Those who mined in Mexico during this period paid royalty to Spain. It is recorded that a company headed by one Antonio Obregon, paid royalties on \$223,000,000 of metal. Another mine produced \$100,000,000 worth of gold and silver.

The royalties on these mines enriched the coffers of the government of Spain so that it flourished in its prosperity. In 1702, the story is told of an attack in the Bay of Vigo on Spanish ships containing \$100,000,000 in gold, the payment of royalties of the mines of Mexico. The attack was made by English and Dutch ships. Nine Spanish ships were captured and sixteen sunk. And thus was Mexico drained and robbed. Its people suffered first from the great volcanic changes of the prehistoric period; they suf-

The wealth overlooked by the Spanish despoilers is destined to be one of the strong elements to restore the nation to the prosperous condition of centuries ago. It is copper, after all, that is going to save Mexico. In order to obtain it with facility it has been necessary to develop the other resources of the country, to build railroads for the transportation of the ore, to provide means of sustenance for those engaged in the mining of the metal. And the wealthiest men in America to-day are those who are engaged in the mining of copper. It is the "copper king" now, rather than the "gold king" or "silver king," who stands first among the men of enormous wealth.

The great deposits of Mexico have practically been untouched for centuries, until American enterprise has begun to develop means for releasing this mineral wealth. The Inguaran in Michoacan, owned by the Rothschilds, the Green Consolidated Mines at Cauauea, and the Santa Amelia and Donna Louisa in Michoacan, are among those which, when they are fully developed, will undoubtedly completely eclipse the United Verde, the Copper Queen, and the Calumet and Hecla mines, which have made the wealth of some of America's wealthiest men.

It is an interesting fact about copper mines that many of those which have produced the greatest amount of ore in the past seem to have practically an inexhaustible supply ahead. One of the greatest mines of Spain, the Rio Tinto, has been worked since before the Christian era and is still producing enormous quantities of fine ore. The principal copper mine of Sweden has been worked for more than seven hundred years and still produces in large quantities with no sign of failure of the deposit. The same is true of great American mines more recently become prominent. And in this fact is another great hope of Mexico. Its mineral wealth will continue to be a tremendous asset. One of its richest mining deposits is in the province of Michoacan, where the deposits are similar to those of the United Verde mine, owned by Senator William A. Clarke of Montana. Besides the wealth of deposit, the mining district of Michoacan is in the midst of a rich agricultural country, where the supply is abundant for those who are employed in the mining.

Besides, there is plenty of wood for fuel, water, and means of transportation. The Dona Louisa mines have been established there, and have begun to develop the natural mineral resources of the district. So wealthy has this mine been proven to be—and it is only one of the many mining districts of Mexico—that it is estimated that it will produce a net profit of more than a million dollars a year.

Appreciating the opportunity which is held out by such natural wealth as this, Americans have been quick and eager to take advantage of them. The Dona Louisa company, one of the most prominent in the field, is composed of prominent business men of New York and Newark, N. J., and has an office in New York, at No. 69 Wall Street. President Diaz offers every inducement for Americans to develop the resources of Mexico. He appreciates that while they may obtain great profit out of the resources of his country, in doing so they employ Mexican labor and make opportunity for Mexican enterprise.



Hints to Money-makers



NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to

OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF August 22 to September 5, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments, and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11. EAST 176TH STREET REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS, PAVING, FENCING AND PLANTING TREES, from Jerome Avenue to Tremont Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, August 21, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF August 23 to September 6, 1902, of the Confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11. MARION AVENUE SEWER, from the existing sewer in East 189TH Street to Kingsbridge Road. EAST 178TH STREET SEWER, from Lafontaine Avenue to Hughes Avenue; EAST 187TH STREET SEWER, from Valentine to River Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, August 22, 1902.

Notice to tax payers.
Department of Finance,
Bureau for the Collection of Taxes,
New York, September 1st, 1902.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition (blanks may be procured in the borough offices), stating their property by Section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant and with return postage prepaid.

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, Taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessment and have their property located on the maps of that Department, and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes, with the requisition, a certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessment.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills returned by mail at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as is required in case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whichever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.

Jaacob S. Van Wyck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frederick W. Beckwith, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

John DeMorgan, Stapleton, New York.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF August 27 to September 10, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments, and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTION 11. INWOOD AVENUE REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS AND FENCING, from Cromwell Avenue to Featherbed Lane.

24TH WARD, SECTION 11. EAST 189TH STREET REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS AND FENCING, from Webster Avenue to 3d Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, August 26, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF August 30 to September 13, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

22ND WARD, SECTION 4. 12TH AVENUE PAVING, CURBING AND LAYING CROSSWALKS, from 50th Street to 58th Street. 12TH AVENUE SEWER, east side, between 56th and 58th Streets; also, SEWERS IN 57TH AND 58TH STREETS, between 11th and 12th Avenues.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, August 29, 1902.

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a *preferred list*, which entitles them, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE CHAMPAGNE spree on Wall Street continues. Some old-timers may recall the days when drinking men would begin with a cocktail spree, continue it with a whiskey drunk, and wind up with a champagne glorification. The stock market has been through all the phases of a spectacular dissipation and is now winding up its antics in such a way as must make the old, sober-faced operators stand aghast. Men who have sprung from the unknown into places of vast wealth and positions of great potentiality in stock speculation are leading the gambling craze now. They dash into the market, obtain control of some railroad or industrial corporation which possesses certain strategic advantages to its competitors, and then proceed to unload it upon the latter at a profit of several millions. These schemes have been uniformly successful, with possibly one exception. The Colorado Fuel and Iron concern, whose destination, had it fallen into the possession of Mr. Gates and his associates, was to have been, like that of Louisville and Nashville, Mr. J. P. Morgan's office, did not land there, or had not up to the latest advices. The cool-headed plungers of the Colorado prairies met Mr. Gates and his party with a lasso and landed them all. That this was done by juggling with the laws of the State and the by-laws of the company does not make the performance in any way more creditable.

But the Colorado owners of the Fuel and Iron Company no doubt justified themselves by the old adage that one must fight fire with fire. They took time by the forelock, and the buoyant Gates crowd, after having made public announcement of its control of the property and its proposition to enter into immediate possession found itself defeated at every point almost before the battle began, and did the only thing that remained to do, beat a hasty retreat. He who would sup with the devil must use a long spoon. This plunging in the stock market will continue until somebody or something calls a halt. Mr. Sage, perhaps the most eminent and experienced man on the Street, predicts that the enormous industrial combinations must inevitably lead to a serious disaster. A distinguished Japanese financier, after his recent visit to the United States, said that the financial situation of this country was most critical, and that our banking institutions were staggering under terrific burdens. And now Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu, a noted French writer, publishes in France a review of the world's business situation and predicts that in the course of a year or eighteen months there will be "a strong reaction in the United States, if not even a panic."

In answer to this, the bulls on Wall Street point to our phenomenal crops, meaning, I presume, the expected phenomenal corn crop, for it is by no means settled that the other crops will be of phenomenal size this year. And even the corn crop will not be out of danger for a week or two. But big crops are not always coincident with a bull market on Wall Street. We may have too much corn, as we have had in some years too much wheat. My readers recall the years when the farmers in the West had wheat and corn to burn, and burned it because they could not find a market at a satisfactory price. Fortunately, in the last year or two the foreign demand for American corn has shown a decided increase, largely because it is utilized as an adulterant for wheat and rye flour. But the depression abroad may minimize this foreign demand and there may be such a thing as a big corn crop that will yield the farmer no more than the small crop of last year.

We had splendid crops in 1882, but they did not strengthen the stock market, and, in my judgment, the condition of the money market will have more to do with the future situation than the outlook for the crops. We are heavy borrowers at home and abroad. The vast exploitation of new industries, the constant emission of new bonds of various kinds and descriptions and enormous amounts of stock by our railroads; the incredible capitalization of the steel trust, have all required vast,

I might almost say unlimited, amounts of money to finance them. When this money could not be borrowed in the United States it was borrowed abroad. Every dollar of it must be paid back, in coin, securities or merchandise, and just the moment our great banking institutions begin to feel uneasy over the speculative situation, the stock market will begin to suffer. Ever since the first of January a hardening tendency of money has been apparent, but we have been told, from month to month, that the situation would grow better, that Western banks were loaded with money, and that there were not enough stocks and bonds to go around. As the time approaches when the large annual disbursements for the movement of the crops must be made, we find the rates for money growing still higher. The Western and Southern banks, instead of being flush, are making earlier calls than usual on their reserves in Eastern cities.

The great manipulators in Wall Street understand this situation perfectly well, and no observant man doubts that all the skyrocket rises that have been recently engineered have been taken advantage of to unload stocks right and left, whenever the public could be brought into a purchasing mood. Tips to buy specialties are heard on every hand, but how uncertain these are is significantly revealed by the course of the Colorado Fuel and Iron shares. The Gates crowd picked these up last spring, at low prices, and continued purchasing and advising their friends to purchase when the shares were selling around par. I have no doubt that a plan to unload the property, at a substantial profit, on the United States Steel Corporation, had been skillfully prepared. And yet, after the failure of the Gates crowd to secure control of the corporation at the recent election, the shares slumped in a few days almost twenty-five points, and many a man who bought around par on the assurance that the stock would sell much higher is criticizing the insiders, who honestly thought they had given out "a sure thing."

I have but one advice to give my readers, and that is to look out for storm signals all around the sky. It may be a thunder shower, with premonitory thunder and lightning sufficiently in advance to give all due warning of the storm's approach, and it may be, and it will be unless the plunging on Wall Street is controlled, a Western cyclone, which, without a moment's notice, will sweep everything before it.

"E." Troy, Ala.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months.

"A." Succasunna, N. J.: All such propositions in their very nature, are speculative.

"S." Hoboken, N. J.: The Toledo Street Railway shares were sold to a syndicate on the basis of about \$8, and were distributed by them on the basis of about \$14, and then to the public around \$22. I therefore regard them as highly speculative.

"Lookout Mountain," Tenn.: The prospectus of the proposed United States Bankers Corporation does not, on its face, win my favor. The fact that some good men are apparently identified with the concern does not impress me, because good names do not always guarantee the best results.

"R." Chaseburg, Wis.: The prospectus of The Pearson-Taft Land Credit Co., which you inclose, makes a very good showing, but the success of all those bond and mortgage companies depends upon the continued integrity as well as the continued ability of their management, and the history of such concerns is strewn with many wrecks.

"J. J. P." New York: I do not think you will find an investment in the shares of the Greater New York Home Oil Co. I understand that some of the stock has recently been offered for sale at less than par, but that a purchaser was not found. The recent increase of the capital stock from \$500,000 to \$2,000,000 hardly seems to be justified.

"Henry," Galesburg, Ill.: (1) Canadian Pacific earned about 8 per cent. on the common stock last year. The settlement of its vast areas of farming lands is rapidly increasing its business. (2) Of the Colorado and Southern stocks I should take the second preferred. (3) The earnings of Wheeling and Lake Erie and its close relationship to the Wabash give it favor in the eyes of many speculators. I would take a good profit whenever I could get it. (4) Hold your Twin City Rapid Transit. A further rise is promised and it pays well.

"W." Chicago: I agree with you that, as a rule, when a stock, for any reason, has a severe break, it is a purchase, at least for a short and sharp turn, unless it has nothing behind it. The only question is, how far will the break extend? Colorado Fuel and Iron is in many respects a great and growing property. The fact that the United States Steel Trust wanted it is sufficient to show that it will take it in at the first opportunity. Perhaps the disappointed Gates crowd will hammer it down for this purpose, but they have apparently met their match in their Colorado opponents.

"S." Butte, Mont.: (1) I have no doubt that the power of the State of Colorado would be utilized to prevent the absorption of Colorado Fuel by the United States Steel Trust, but, so far, the corporations have always found some method of evading obstructive statutes. (2) The reduction of the dividend on the first income bonds of the Central Railroad of Georgia to 3 per cent. was as unnecessary as it was unexpected. It is surmised that insiders will pick up these bonds if they can be depressed. I would not sacrifice my holdings.

"R." Elmira, N. Y.: (1) The last year's fiscal

showing of the Southern Railway indicated about half of one per cent. earned on the common stock. On its earnings, therefore, it looks high. (2) The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg earned almost 12 per cent. on the common last year. It is regarded as a purchase on reactions. (3) The proposed pool to secure the control of the United Box Board and Paper stock makes the minimum selling price 924 for the preferred and 40 for the common. I see no reason why you should go into the pool. Better take your profit on the outside.

"H." Austin, Texas: (1) Dr. Forward, president of the Forward Reduction Company, recently filed a petition in bankruptcy, the schedule showing about half a million of debts and less than \$4,000 of assets. He was the principal stockholder and indorser of the Reduction company. The latter it is said, will now be reorganized. The end of another speculation! (2) I would not sell my Southern Pacific unless I had a profit. The proposed issue of new bonds is not fully explained by the management, but it is the general belief that it is preliminary to the declaration of dividends on the stock. Such a declaration would help not only Southern Pacific, but Union Pacific, which controls a majority of the Southern Pacific shares.

"B." Auburndale, Mass.: (1) The absorption by the People's Gas Light Company, of Chicago, of its last competitor, has strengthened the shares of the former. They sell low, as compared with other gas shares, because of the constant litigation and legislation in which they are involved. (2) The Consolidated Tobacco bonds are highly speculative, but it is said that an effort will shortly be made to advance them. I would therefore hold them for the present. (3) The postponement of the dividend on Southern preferred, so as to retain the road in the control of the voting trust, was not foreshadowed, and was another one of the numerous cases in which insiders had the better of the situation and took advantage of it. While the common stock was being advanced, I am told that much of it was unloaded.

Continued on page 266.

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A READER asks me whether the chances of making money for his family are not better if he were to speculate, in a reasonable way, in Wall Street, with his surplus funds, rather than to invest them in life insurance. I answer yes, if he wants to speculate on the future welfare of his family; if not, no. A recent examination of the surrogates' records of thirty-five counties in this State showed that out of ten thousand persons whose wills had been filed during the preceding quarter of a year, two-thirds left little to their families, and less than one-tenth left five thousand dollars or more. I presume that not one of these heads of families would have felt it very much if he had deprived himself of some little luxury each day or each week, and set aside a dollar or two a week, to pay the premium on a life-insurance policy. A young man, for less than a dollar a week, can get an absolutely safe life insurance to the amount of \$2,000 or more, or he can secure an endowment policy which will provide life insurance for his family, and give him a snug sum of money at the expiration of twenty or thirty years. And these are not fancy figures, because the books of any great insurance company will prove their truth.

"Trustee," Indianapolis: I should be inclined to accept the statement of your attorney. As I understand the case, he is right.

"R," Milwaukee, Wis.: (1) The facts were as stated. The insurance cost the gentleman \$1,598.40. It gave him a \$3,000 policy for twenty years, and at the end of that time over \$2,600 in

cash, or almost five per cent interest on his premiums besides the insurance protection his family received. (2) The New York Life.

"T," Xenia, O.: (1) Your \$10,000 would buy you an annuity of not quite \$1,000 a year. This would be paid to you annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as you might desire. (2) Impossible. The guarantee is the best.

"E," Denver: (1) The wealthiest men, and especially those in mercantile concerns, nearly all carry heavy life-insurance policies. A list of these is published occasionally. It is well worth your inspection. (2) Your circumstances warrant the taking out of a twenty-year endowment for \$5,000. This would not be too great a burden, if you are assured of the income you now have.

The Hermit.

Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 261.

"B," Portland, Me.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) I do not regard the shares in any sense as an investment.

"J," Gloversville, N. Y.: A new cotton-seed oil combination, in opposition to the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, has just been organized in North Carolina. This is an industry in which not much capital is required to make a start. A monopoly is therefore almost impossible.

"L," Altoona, Penn.: The suit against the Smelter Trust, brought by the Attorney-General of Colorado, reveals in its complaint some remarkable charges. One of these is that all the property owned by the Smelter Trust is not worth more than \$25,000,000 though capitalized at \$100,000,000. The forfeiture of its right to do business in Colorado is demanded. What the outcome of this litigation will be remains to be seen.

"A," Little Rock, Ark.: (1) It is said that the Kansas City Southern road is liable to be amalgamated with the Alton. Confirmation of this report is not found obtainable. That it will be absorbed by some strong line has long been in the air. On its earnings, I recommended its purchase when it sold at half its present price. (2) The Tripler Liquid Air Company's affairs are being investigated by the District Attorney of New York. The fact that a United States Senator and an ex-Senator were prominent in its exploitation makes the scandalous exposure of this rotten concern still more scandalous. (3) Mexican Railway earnings are not showing much of an improvement this year.

NEW YORK, September 4, 1902.

JASPER.



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1. Pour the dry flakes from the package into a colander.
2. Put a liberal amount of salt into a little boiling water.
3. Pour the boiling salted water on the rice, through the colander.
4. Drain, shake slightly, and turn out on a hot dish; serve with sugar and milk. That is all—and the rice is perfectly prepared in less than a minute.



Salt the water



Pour water through

FOR BABY TOO.

NEW BORN INFANTS—One cup of Cook's Flaked Rice, one quart water, boil ten minutes, add a pint of milk, pinch of salt, and a very little sugar, and strain.

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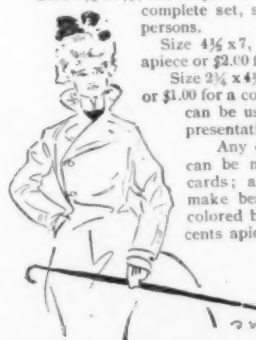
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Size 5 1/2 x 8 1/2, ten subjects to a set, 25 cents apiece or \$2.50 for a complete set, suitable for a dinner service for ten persons.

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The Billionaire Boat

Continued from page 250.

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and broker; John Wilson, of Wilson Brothers; Albert Beadleston, brewer; William Beadleston, brewer; H. L. Herbert, coal dealer; B. L. Hartshorne, capitalist; H. Maitland, broker; H. L. Terril, banker; H. Fisk; S. Loeb, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; E. Mauric, banker; S. M. Schafer, banker; José Navarro, capitalist; H. L. Hadden, banker; H. L. Havemeyer, of the Sugar Trust.

And there are others of the same sort among the passengers of the *Monmouth*. The steamer is the fastest in the service about New York, but it has no special accommodation for its millionaire guests. A little more pains is taken perhaps in the dining-room and in the general service. This state of things exists simply because the boat makes the quickest trip and at the most convenient time from the heart of New York City to the Jersey coast, where these millionaires have their summer homes, and being mortal, after all, they are glad for the opportunity offered.

A Strategic Point in the West Indies

Continued from page 235.

American occupancy of Culebra, and especially the selection of the island for a naval station, may be expected to bring about some remarkable changes in a short time. No attempt was made to colonize Culebra until 1876, and not until a year later did a Spanish commission actually visit the island. In reality, colonization did not begin until February, 1881, when a town site commission was appointed. On May 18th, 1881, the Madrid government declared the port of Culebra free and appointed a commission to visit the island and report on the convenience of establishing a quarantine and naval station there. Two years later, Spain rescinded the order making Culebra port free, because the situation was favorable to smuggling and because of the damage that this would cause to the agricultural wealth and the improvement of the industries of Porto Rico. Under the first distribution of land there were a number of settlements.

Culebra proper has numerous harbors, but Target Bay and Great Harbor are the only ones suited for war-ships. The others are Mosquito Bay, on the south side; Swell Bay, Surf Bay, and Flamingo Bay, on the north side; and Mangrove Harbor, at the east end. For centuries Spanish and Porto Rican mariners have taken refuge in Great Harbor, called by them "Ensenada Honda." Its waters are as tranquil as those of a lake, and the biggest fleet in the world could assemble in them, the depth being safe and the bottom free from obstructions. At trifling expense a canal cut through a little neck of land would connect Target Bay and Great Harbor, and this work will doubtless be done.

Politically, Culebra is a part of Vieque, not having a sufficient number of inhabitants to constitute a separate municipality. When the population reaches 2,000 it can have a member in the House of Delegates of Porto Rico. Just now the head of affairs in the island, despite the presence of the appointed delegate, is Lieutenant Harding. In addition to his duties as commandant of the military camp he does all

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Advice to Mothers: MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea.

The famous Sohmer Piano has justly earned its reputation, because it is the best instrument in the world.

he can for the island and its people. His wife, who is the only American woman on Culebra, is a veritable queen among the natives. She is idolized by them for her many acts of kindness, and spends much of her time in the saddle, riding astride, as straight as an arrow, over the island trails. She it was who guided Lieutenant McCormick and myself on some of our recent investigating trips. She says she hardly has time to get lonesome—a remarkable admission for a young, graceful, and pretty woman whose lot is cast in such an out-of-the-way place. Her husband is big-hearted, brawny, and patriotic, and often works harder than his men. Last Fourth of July he arranged a very successful celebration at which he was the orator and which included a lively and close horse-race.

The island is healthy, there being little sickness and an average of but five deaths a year. On the wall of a tiny cemetery near the village is the public coffin, in which all bodies are carried to the burying ground. The North Atlantic squadron could certainly find no more salubrious climate than that of Culebra, and the marines stationed there seem exempt from disease. There are worse places for a permanent naval station.

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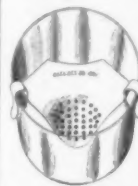
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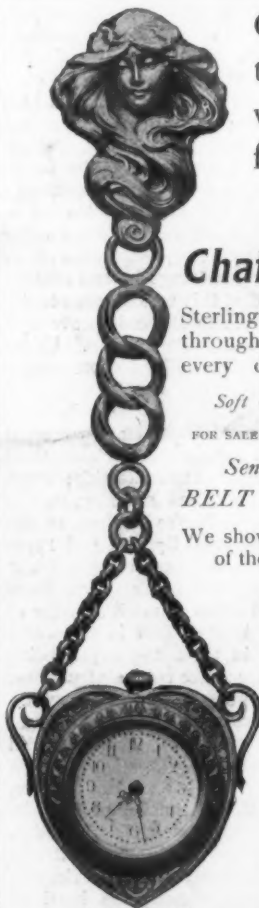
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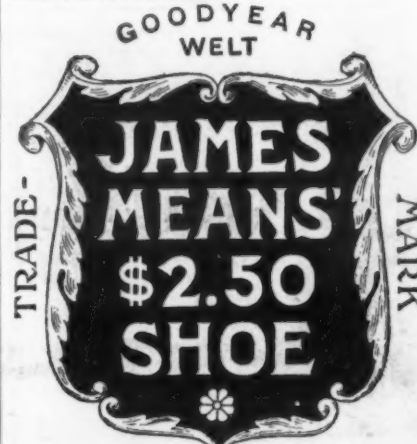
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